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DUNLAP'S

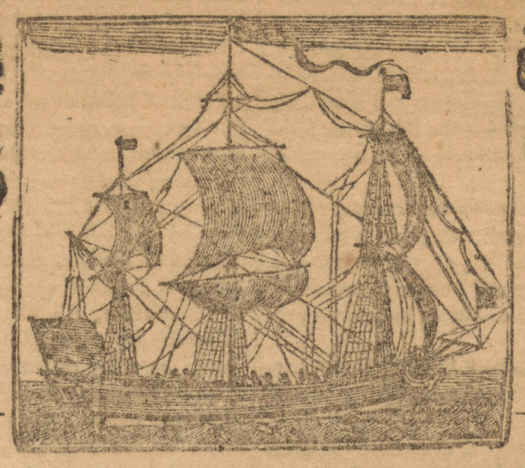
Pennsylvania Packet

OR,

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

THE

MONDAY, DECEMBER 4th. 1775.



City of Philadelphia, December 4, 1775.

THE ASSIZE OF BREAD.

FINE FLOUR, at *Eighteen Shillings* per Ct.
MIDDLINGS, at *Fifteen Shillings* per Ct.
RYE, at *Ten Shillings* per Ct.

Whitebread lb. oz.	*Midd. do.* lb. oz.	*Rye do.* lb. oz.
1d. loaf is 0 7	1d. loaf is 0 8 3/4	1d. loaf is 0 11
2d. ditto, 0 15 1/2	2d. ditto, 1 1 1/2	2d. ditto, 1 6 1/2
4d. ditto, 1 14 1/4	4d. ditto, 2 2 1/2	4d. ditto, 2 12 1/2
8d. ditto, 3 12 1/2	8d. ditto, 4 5	8d. ditto, 5 9
12d. ditto, 5 10 3/4	12d. ditto, 6 7	12d. ditto, 8 6

Set by SAMUEL RHOADS, Mayor.
ANDREW ALLEN, Recorder.
JACOB DUCHE.
WILLIAM FISHER.
SAMUEL POWELL.

NEWBERN, (*North Carolina*) *Sept.* 20.

Extracts from the Journal of the Proceedings of the Provincial Congress of North-Carolina, held at Hillsborough, on the 20th day of August, 1775.

Present *One Hundred and Eighty-five* DELEGATES.

WHEREAS the Continental Congress hath thought it necessary, for the preservation of American Liberty, that an army should be embodied, and the sum of Three Millions of Dollars be emitted for the purpose of supporting such army, and hath pledged the faith of the United Colonies for the redemption of the same;

Resolved unanimously, That the inhabitants of North-Carolina will pay their full proportion of the expence so incurred, and will make provision for the redemption of such part of the sum so emitted as shall be allotted by the Continental Congress for this province to redeem, in proportion to the number of its inhabitants.

Resolved, That his Majesty's faithful and loyal subjects in this colony are reduced to a dangerous and critical situation, by the attempts of a British ministry to carry into execution by force of arms, several unconstitutional and oppressive acts of the British Parliament, for laying taxes, and for altering and changing the constitution and internal police of the United Colonies, in violation of the natural rights of the Colonists.

Resolved, That hostilities being actually commenced in the Massachusetts Bay by the British troops under the command of General Gage, and a number of the inhabitants of that colony destroyed, the town of Boston having been long occupied as a garrison town, and, as if in an enemy's country, the inhabitants thereof treated with a severity not to be justified towards declared enemies; reinforcements being also threatened, and every day expected to add to the misery of that wretched people, and to execute the cruel determined measures of administration against this and the rest of the United Colonies: And whereas his Excellency Governor Martin hath taken a very active and instrumental share in opposition to the means which have been adopted by this and the other United Colonies for their common safety, as well to disunite this from the rest, as to weaken the efforts of the inhabitants of North Carolina to protect their lives, liberties, and properties, against any force which may be exerted to injure them, or for the express purpose of compelling us to submit to the operation of the acts; that therefore, for the express and sole purpose of securing and defending this colony, and preserving it in safety against all attempts to carry the said acts into execution by force of arms, this colony be immediately put into a state of defence.

Resolved, That this Congress think it absolutely necessary, for the support of the American Association, and safety of the colony, to raise a body of forces, consisting of 1000 men; and upon the faith of the Resolve of the Continental Congress, this Congress do resolve that 1000 men be immediately raised and embodied.

Resolved, That the Continental troops to be raised in this province be kept in pay three months, unless the Provincial Council should judge it necessary to continue them longer; and the said Council are impowered to disband them at any time before or after the term of three months, when they shall judge that their service is unnecessary.

Whereas it is manifest that endeavours have been used by enemies to the Liberties of America, to persuade several of the inhabitants of this province who were engaged in the late insurrection, that they remained still liable to be punished, unless pardoned by his Majesty, and that pardons can only be obtained on condition that they shall, when required, take arms, and act offensively against such persons as shall be devoted to destruction for having taken an active share in defence of American Liberty; and whereas it is well known that no punishments can now lawfully be inflicted on any persons concerned in the said insurrection, whether mentioned in the act of outlawry on that occasion or not:

Resolved therefore, That the late insurgents, and every of them, ought to be protected from every attempt to punish them by any means whatsoever, and that this Congress will to their utmost protect them from any injury to their persons or property which may be attempted on the pretence of punishing the said late insurrection, or any thing in consequence thereof.

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to confer with such of the inhabitants of this province who entertain any religious or political scruples with respect to associating in the common cause of America, to remove any ill impressions that have been made upon them by the artful devices of the enemies of America, and to induce them, by arguments and persuasion, heartily to unite with us for the protection of the constitutional Rights and Privileges thereof.

Resolved, That no person whatsoever, charged as being an enemy to the American cause, shall be carried out of this province privately, or by any act of violence, except by the directions of a Committee duly impowered to take cognizance of the offence with which they are charged, and who shall, upon fair and candid hearing thereupon, think such measure prudent, just and necessary; but as the particular circumstances which attended the seizure of Boote and Dunn, rendered a previous application altogether impracticable to any Committee appointed for the purposes of examination, we acknowledge ourselves under the greatest obligations to the persons who have rendered the signal service to this province, of removing from amongst them, men who were exerting their utmost endeavours to defeat the attempts of the virtuous inhabitants of this province, to preserve inviolate the rights of the British constitution.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Congress be given to William Hooper, Joseph Hewes, and Richard Caswell, Esquires, for their patriotic and faithful discharge of the important trust reposed in them as Delegates on the part of this province at the late Continental Congress.

In consequence whereof, the President returned them thanks in the following manner:

"Gentlemen,

"The honourable and patriotic conduct you have pursued in discharge of the high and important trust unanimously committed to you, with the most unlimited confidence, by the late convention of this province, has justified and done honour to their choice, and now calls forth the grateful thanks of your fellow citizens; which thanks, in order that the most honourable testimony of your conduct may be transmitted to posterity, the Congress have commanded me to deliver in this place.

"I do accordingly, with the greatest pleasure, return you the thanks of this Congress, in behalf of their constituents, for the manly, spirited, and patriotic discharge of your duty, as Delegates representing this province in the Grand Continental Congress at *Philadelphia*."

To which the Delegates returned the following answer:

"WE the Delegates of this province, to whom our fellow citizens thought fit to coasign, with the most unlimited confidence, the great and important charge of representing them in the late Continental Congress, beg leave to express our most sincere thanks for the honourable testimony which, through you, they have thought fit to render of our services in that capacity.

"With hearts warmed with a zealous love of liberty, and desirous of a reconciliation with the Parent State, upon terms just and constitutional, we flattered ourselves that the integrity of our motives would plead an excuse for our want of abilities, and that in the candour and charity of our constituents, our well meant, however feeble endeavours, would find their apology. Our expectations are more than answered; and this public approbation of our conduct, the greatest reward a subject can receive, or a people bestow, will stimulate us, whether in private or public life our lot shall be cast, to imitate the virtues of our patriotic fellow citizens, and to be distinguished by our usefulness in society, as we have this day been by the honours with which they have marked our former endeavours.

"While our hearts overflow with gratitude to this respectable assembly, we cannot omit to offer our best acknowledgements to you, Honoured Sir, for the polite manner in which you have been pleased to convey to us the sense of this House; and to congratulate them that their councils are conducted under the auspices of a character so justly esteemed, and which adds dignity to the seat in which it presides."

The following address to the inhabitants of the British empire being presented, was unanimously received and approved, and is as follows, *viz.*

To the INHABITANTS *of the* BRITISH EMPIRE.

"*Friends and Fellow Citizens*,

"THE fate of the contest which at present subsists between these American Colonies and the British Ministers who now sit at the helm of public affairs, will be one of the most important epochs which can mark the annals of the British history. Foreign nations with anxious expectation wait the result, and see with amazement the blind infatuated policy which the present administration pursues to subjugate these colonies. and reduce them from being loyal and useful subjects, to an absolute dependence and abject slavery; as if the descendants of those ancestors who have shed rivers of blood, and expended millions of treasure, in fixing upon a lasting foundation the liberties of the British constitution, saw with envy the once happy state of this western region, and strove to exterminate the patterns of those virtues which shone with a lustre which bid fair to rival and eclipse their own.

"To enjoy the fruits of our own honest industry; to call that our own which we earn with the labour of our hands, and the sweat of our brows; to regulate that internal policy by which we, and not they, are to be affected; these are the mighty boons we ask: And traitors, rebels, and every harsh appellation which malice can dictate, or the virulence of language express, are the returns which we receive to the most humble petitions and earnest supplications. We have been told that independance is our object; that we seek to shake off all connection with the Parent State. Cruel suggestion! do not all our professions, all our actions, uniformly contradict this?

"We again declare, and we invoke that Almighty Being who searches the recesses of the human heart, and knows our most secret intentions, that it is our most earnest wish and prayer to be restored, with the other United Colonies, to the state in which we and they were placed before the year 1763, disposed to glance over any regulations which Britain had made previous to this, and which seem to be injurious and oppressive to these colonies, hoping that at some future day she will benignly interpose, and remove from us every cause of complaint.

"Whenever we have departed from the forms of the constitution, our own safety and self-preservation have dictated the expedient; and if in any instances we have assumed powers which the laws invest in the Sovereign or his Representatives, it has been only in defence of our persons, properties, and those rights which God and the constitution have made unalienably ours. As soon as the cause of our fears and apprehensions are removed, with joy will we return these powers to their regular channels; and such institutions formed from mere necessity, shall end with that necessity which created them.

"These expressions flow from an affection bordering upon devotion to the succession of the house of Hanover as by law established, from subjects who view it as a monument that does honour to human nature; a monument capable of teaching Kings how glorious it is to reign over a free people. These are the heart-felt effusions of men ever ready to spend their blood and treasure, when constitutionally called upon, in support of that succession of his Majesty King George the Third, his crown and dignity, and who fervently wish to transmit his reign to future ages as the æra of common happiness to his people. Could these our sentiments reach the throne, surely our Sovereign would forbid the horrors of war and desolation to intrude into this once peaceful and happy land, and would stop that deluge of human blood which now threatens to overflow this colony; blood too precious to be shed but in a common cause, against the common enemy of Great Britain and her sons.

"This *declaration* we hold forth as a testimony of loyalty to our Sovereign, and affection to our Parent State, and as a sincere earnest of our present and future intentions.

"We hope hereby to remove those impressions which have been made by the representations of weak and wicked men to the prejudice of this colony, who thereby intended that the rectitude of our designs might be brought into distrust, and sedition, anarchy, and confusion, spread through this loyal province.

"We have discharged a duty which we owe to the world, to ourselves, and posterity; and may the Almighty God give success to the means we make use of, so far as they are aimed to produce just, lawful, and good purposes, and the salvation and happiness of the whole British empire."

JOHN FISHER, Brush-maker,

Of the Borough of LANCASTER,

BEGS the favour of the Public, and especially of those Farmers who are provided with large troops of hogs, to save the Bristles and bring them to the next store or shop, if too far from Lancaster; and the Gentlemen store or shop-keepers are hereby humbly requested to pay for each pound of Bristles (combed) one shilling, Pennsylvania currency: The Bristles may be taken off when scalded, and then the wool combed out. The Gentlemen store and shop keepers are hereby further humbly requested, as PATRIOTS, to encourage the saving of that useful article, the Bristles, and not to refuse any, whether of old or young hogs, brought them for sale: They shall run no risque, but be well satisfied for their trouble.

The said JOHN FISHER carries on the Brush-making business in all its branches, as formerly; where likewise may be had, the best shining black-ball for boots and shoes, and a quantity of brass wire fit for wind-mills and other uses, for a reasonable price; likewise hair mill sieves, punch ditto, wheat riddles of all sorts and sizes, tar buckets, cowskin whips, curry combs, &c. †

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE Plantation or tract of Land, situate in Reedy Island Neck, Newcastle county, containing near two hundred acres, twenty-nine acres of which is banked meadow; with a right of a sixteenth part of a body of Marsh, called Long-Island, supposed to contain sixteen hundred acres. The title is clear, and any person inclining to purchase may see the premises and know the terms by applying to the subscriber.

§ WILLIAM M'KEAN.

WANTS A PLACE,

To wait on a single Gentleman, or tend in a family,

A YOUNG MAN lately arrived from Ireland, who has been used to wait at table, take care of a pair of horses, &c. Any Gentleman whom this may suit, will be waited on by sending to Mrs. White's, in Gray's Alley.

Carlisle, November 15, 1775.

To all PERSONS *concerned in the* LANDS *situate on the* OHIO, *granted by the* SIX NATION INDIANS *to the suffering Traders, &c. Anno* 1763.

WHEREAS the subscribers, by desire of William Trent, and others, grantees of the above lands, met at Pittsburgh the 22d day of last September, did call a general meeting of the said grantees to be held at this place the 13th of this present month, and did advertise the same in the Pennsylvania Gazette and other news papers. And whereas a considerable number of the said grantees did accordingly meet, but to little effect, as the said William Trent's presence was absolutely necessary for the designed purpose, and he did not attend. We are therefore directed to call another general meeting of the grantees, to be held at Lancaster on the 11th day of next month, then to agree on such matters and things as may be esteemed most beneficial for their interest; and to insist that the said William Trent do meet the said grantees at the said time and place, then and there to render just and true accounts of all his transactions made and done by virtue of their powers of attorney to him, and that he bring with him all his papers and accounts relative thereto. All persons interested are requested to attend. ROBERT CALLENDER,
GEORGE MORGAN.

JOHN BATES,

PLATE IRON WORKER in general, from Birmingham, at John Duncan's, hatter, opposite the Bunch of Grapes, in Third street, near Arch-street,

MAKES tea-kettles, coffee pots, sauce-pans, stew-pans tinned, fish kettles, Dutch ovens, which are much sweeter, wholsomer and cheaper than copper utensils, and are much used in London and most parts of England: He likewise makes oval and square dripping pans, ashes buckets, fire hoods, coal scoops, pot covers, cocoa and coffee roasters, Dutch stoves and pipes, on the lowest and most reasonable terms; and puts new frying pans to old handles. He hopes to give the public satisfaction, not only by the neatness of his work, but by the dispatch with which he will endeavour to execute all favours they may please to confer on him.

N. B. He tins and mends copper tea-kettles and sauce-pans, and gives most money for old pewter. ‡

TRANSYLVANIA

A COMPANY of Gentlemen, of North-Carolina, having for a large and valuable consideration, purchased from the Chiefs of the Cherokee Indians, with the advice and consent of the whole nation, a considerable tract of their lands, now called Transylvania, hereby inform the Public, That any person who will settle on said lands, before the first day of June 1776, shall have the privilege of taking up and surveying for himself five hundred acres, and for each male person, above 16 years of age, he shall carry with him and settle there, two hundred and fifty acres, on the payment of fifty shillings, sterling, per hundred acres, subject to an yearly quitrent of two shillings sterling, to commence in the year 1780.—Such persons as incline to become purchasers, may correspond with Colonel Richard Henderson, at Boonsborough, in Transylvania, or with William Johnston, Esq; at Hillsborough, North-Carolina.

N. B. This country lies on the south side of the river Ohio and Louisa, or Kentucke, in a temperate and healthy climate; it has several rivers, up which vessels of considerable burden may come with ease—In different places of it are salt springs, where the making of salt has been tried with success, and where any quantity needed may be made, —It has extensive quarries of lime stone, and abundance of iron ore—The fertility of the soil and goodness of the range, almost surpass belief, and it is at present well stored with buffaloe, deer, elk, bear, beaver, &c. and the rivers abound with fish of various kinds. Many people are daily flocking to it, and gentlemen of the first rank and character have purchased lands in it, so that there is all appearance of a rapid settlement, and that it will soon become one of the most agreeable countries in America. §

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, in January last, an indented servant lad named SAMUEL STEWART, a taylor by trade, about five feet three inches high, of a fair complexion, with short fair hair, is out mouthed, speaks thick, and apt to swear; he has a remarkable swelling on the back of his right hand: Had on and took with him, a whitish coloured coat and jacket, a pair of thickset breeches of an olive colour, the rest of his dress I cannot be particular of, and probably he may have changed what he had by this time. Whoever takes up said servant and secures him in any gaol, so that I may get him again, or brings him to Captain WILLIAM M'CLELLAN's, in March Creek settlement, York County, shall have the above Reward and reasonable charges.

‡ JAMES HEZLIP.

PHILADELPHIA, *December* 4.

Extracts from the VOTES of the Honourable HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, *November* 25, 1775.

THE Articles of Aſſociation in Pennſylvania. —the Rules and regulations for the better Government of the ſaid Aſſociation,—and the Reſolutions directing the Mode of levying Taxes on Non-Aſſociators in the ſaid Province, being all tranſcribed according to Order, were again read, agreed to by the Houſe, and are as they ſeverally follow, *viz.*

RULES *and* REGULATIONS *for the better Government of the* MILITARY ASSOCIATION *in* Pennſylvania.

Firſt, ALL Officers choſen or appointed in battalions that were formed before the Firſt day of October laſt, in the city of Philadelphia, the diſtrict of Southwark and the townſhips of the Northern Liberties, Moyamenſing and Paſſyunk, to take rank or precedence of all other officers of equal dignity, choſen or appointed in any other part of the province.

Second, All officers choſen or appointed before the ſaid Firſt day of October, as aforeſaid, in Philadelphia county to take rank of all officers of equal dignity, choſen or appointed in any other county.

Third, All officers choſen or appointed before the ſaid Firſt day of October, as aforeſaid, in Bucks county, to take rank of all officers of equal dignity, choſen or appointed in any other than, the city of Philadelphia, the diſtrict of Southwark and the townſhips of the Northern Liberties, Moyamenſing and Paſſyunk.

Fourth, All officers choſen or appointed before the ſaid Firſt day of October, as aforeſaid, in Cheſter county to take rank of all officers of equal dignity, choſen or appointed in any other than Bucks and Philadelphia counties, and Philadelphia city, the diſtrict of Southwark and townſhips of the Northern Liberties, Moyamenſing and Paſſyunk.

Fifth, All officers choſen or appointed before the ſaid Firſt day of October, as aforeſaid, in Lancaſter county, to rank before officers of equal dignity, choſen or appointed in any other than Cheſter, Bucks and Philadelphia counties, and the city of Philadelphia. the diſtrict of Southwark and townſhips of the Northern Liberties, Moyamenſing and Paſſyunk.

Sixth, All officers choſen or appointed before the ſaid Firſt day of October, as aforeſaid in York county, to rank before officers of equal dignity, in any other than Lancaſter, Cheſter, Bucks and Philadelphia counties, Philadelphia city, the diſtrict of Southwark and townſhips of the Northern Liberties, Moyamenſing and Paſſyunk.

Seventh, All officers choſen or appointed before the ſaid Firſt day of October, as aforeſaid, in Cumberland county, to rank before officers of equal dignity, in the junior counties of Berks, Northampton, Bedford, Northumberland and Weſtmoreland.

Eighth, All officers choſen or appointed before the ſaid Firſt day of October, as aforeſaid, in Berks county, to rank before officers of equal dignity, in the counties of Northampton, Bedford, Northumberland and Weſtmoreland.

Ninth, All officers choſen or appointed before the ſaid Firſt day of October, as aforeſaid, in Northampton county, to rank before officers of equal dignity in Bedford, Northumberland and Weſtmoreland counties.

Tenth, All officers choſen or appointed before the ſaid Firſt day of October, as aforeſaid, in Bedford county, to rank before officers of equal dignity in Northumberland and Weſtmoreland counties.

Eleventh, All officers choſen or appointed before the ſaid Firſt day of October, as aforeſaid, in Northumberland county, to rank before officers of equal dignity in Weſtmoreland county.

Twelfth, All officers choſen or appointed before the ſaid Firſt day of October, as aforeſaid, in Weſtmoreland, the youngeſt or laſt made county in this province, to yield up rank or precedence to all officers of equal dignity, choſen or appointed in every other county in this province, before the ſaid Firſt day of October, as aforeſaid.

Thirteenth, Where commiſſions of equal dignity in different counties bear the ſame date, precedency to be determined by ſeniority of counties, but where they are in the ſame county, by the rank of the battalion.

Fourteenth, The Colonels choſen or appointed in the city of Philadelphia, the diſtrict of Southwark and the townſhips of the Northern Liberties, Moyamenſing and Paſſyunk, having already determined their ranks with reſpect to each other by lot, their and the other Field-Officers commiſſions will be dated according to the lot ſo drawn.

Fifteenth, The Colonels choſen or appointed in every county before the ſaid Firſt day of October, are to determine their rank with reſpect to each other (where not already done) by lot, and commiſſions for them and their reſpective Field-Officers will be dated accordingly.

Sixteenth, The Captains in every battalion to determine their rank in battalion (where not already ſettled) by lot, and their commiſſions with thoſe of their Lieutenants and Enſigns will be dated accordingly.

Seventeenth, All officers choſen or appointed after the ſaid Firſt day of October, to have their commiſſions dated at the time of ſuch choice or appointment, and to take rank according to ſaid dates.

Eighteenth, All battalions to be compleated as ſoon as poſſible, and (except battalions of riflemen) to conſiſt of at leaſt ſix companies of not leſs than forty and not more than ſeventy-ſix privates each, and to have for officers, a Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel, two Majors, a Standard-Bearer, Adjutant, Serjeant-Major, a Drum and Fife-Major; and the officers of each company to conſiſt of a Captain, Two Lieutenants, one or two Enſigns, four Serjeants, four Corporals, a drummer and fifer, except the light infantry companies, which, inſtead of two Lieutenants and two Enſigns, are to have four Lieutenants, the two youngeſt of which are to rank as Enſigns.

Nineteenth, All battalions of rifle men ſhall conſiſt of at leaſt ſix companies of not leſs than 40, nor more than 56 privates each, and have for officers a Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel, and two Majors; and the officers of each company ſhall be a Captain, two Firſt-Lieutenants, and two Second-Lieutenants, who ſhall rank as Enſigns, a fifer or hornblower, and as many Serjeants and Corporals as may be found neceſſary——the Serjeants, Corporals and fifers or hornblowers to be appointed by the Field-Officers.

Every officer and private of a rifle company ſhall furniſh himſelf with a good rifle gun, a powder-horn, a charger, a bullet-ſcrew, twelve flints, a ſtrong pouch or bag that will hold four pounds of ball, and ſuch other accoutrements as may be proper for a rifle man.

Twentieth, The Standard-Bearer of each battalion to rank as eldeſt lieutenant of the battalion.

Twenty-Firſt, All national diſtinctions in dreſs or name to be avoided, it being proper that we ſhould now be united in this General Aſſociation for defending our liberties and properties, under the ſole denomination of Americans.

Twenty ſecond, No Field-Officers to have companies.

Twenty-third, For the better order and government of companies which may be raiſed after the completion of the ſeveral battalions already formed in the city and counties, ſuch companies are not to be admitted as independant, but are to be annexed to the moſt convenient battalion, until a ſufficient number of companies are raiſed to form a new battalion, and no number of aſſociators are to be conſidered as a company, unleſs they conſiſt of at leaſt forty privates; but is recommended that till that number be completed, the aſſociators join the moſt convenient company, exerciſe and do duty with ſuch company.

Twenty-fourth, All battalions now formed as well as thoſe hereafter to be formed, are deſired to make the neceſſary returns of their officers with their reſpective ranks, to the Committee of their county, and the Committees are deſired to certify ſuch returns with the reſpective rank of each battalion in their county to the Committee of Safety, that commiſſions may be iſſued immediately for every officer, in conformity with theſe rules.

Twenty fifth, Every aſſociator (except riflemen) is required to furniſh himſelf with a good and ſufficient firelock fit for actual ſervice, a bayonet fitted thereto, ſteel ramrod, worm, priming wire and bruſh, a cartridge box that will contain twenty three rounds of cartridges, twelve flints, a knapſack, a ſufficient powder-horn, and a poueh at the bottom of his cartridge-box, or a ſtrong bag that will hold four pounds of ball.

Twenty-ſixth, The Commiſſioners and Aſſeſſors of the ſeveral counties within this province ſhall deliver the firelocks, bayonets, cartridge-boxes, and knapſacks, directed to be provided by the reſolutions of the late Houſe of Aſſembly, to the commanding officers of the ſeveral battalions in their reſpective counties, in due proportions according to the number of men in each battalion, for the uſe of ſuch aſſociators in their battalions, as are unable to ſupply themſelves, taking receipts for the ſame, which they ſhall immediately tranſmit to the Committee of Safety, firſt having entered the accounts of the ſame in their reſpective-minute-books; and the ſaid commanding officers ſhall be accountable for the delivery of ſuch arms and accoutrements, unleſs loſt in actual ſervice, whenever they ſhall be called upon by the Aſſembly or Committee of Safety.

Twenty-ſeventh, Every aſſociator is required to attend conſtantly with his arms and accoutrements in good order, on the laſt Monday in the month of February, the two laſt Mondays in the month of March, the three laſt Mondays in the month of April, the four Mondays in the Month of May, the two firſt Mondays in the Month of June, the laſt Monday in the month of July, the three firſt Mondays in the month of Auguſt, the three laſt Mondays in the month of September, and the ſecond Monday in the month of October, at the places appointed by their commanding officers, to be trained and exerciſed in companies or battalions, as the officers ſhall direct;

And it is alſo recommended to ſuch aſſociators as are not ſufficiently expert in the exerciſe, to meet as frequently as they conveniently can, at other times, to perfect themſelves in the ſame: It is alſo directed, that the commanding officers reſpectively ſhall give due notice to the aſſociators of the places and hours of meeting, either in companies or battalion; and if the aſſociators are prevented from meeting on any of the days herein appointed, by the inclemeney of the weather, they are to meet on the next fair day.

Twenty-eighth, No company or battalion ſhall meet at a tavern on any of the days of exerciſe; nor ſhall march to any tavern before they are diſcharged.

Twenty-ninth, The aſſociators on days of exerciſe may be detained under arms, on duty in the field, any time not exceeding ſix hours, provided they are not kept above three hours under arms at any one time, without allowing them a proper time to refreſh themſelves.

Thirtieth, The Serjeant or Clerk of any company to be for this purpoſe appointed by the Captain, Lieutenants and Enſigns of the company, is required, at the end of one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the company or battalion, to call over the muſter-roll of the company, noting thoſe who are abſent, and that day to make return in writing to the Captain of ſuch abſentees; and all perſons ſo abſent at the time of calling over the roll, are to be liable to the fines hereafter mentioned in the articles for non-attendance.

Thirty firſt, The Captain of every company as ſoon as he is ſupplied by the public with powder and lead for the purpoſe, is to take eſpecial care, that twenty-three rounds of cartridges are properly made up and ſuited to the bore of each firelock reſpectively, belonging to his company, and ſhall keep all the cartridges that are ſo made up in ſome dry and convenient place, with the name of the private for whoſe firelock they are fitted, ready to be delivered out when occaſion requires.

Thirty-ſecond, Adjutants, Drummers and Fifers ſhall receive the following pay for every day of ſervice they attend their reſpective battalions or companies by order of the Commanding Officer.

An Adjutant ſeven ſhillings and ſix-pence. A Drummer three ſhillings. a Fifer three ſhillings. The Drum-Major and Fife-Major of every battalion ſhall receive each a ſum not exceeding fifteen ſhillings per week, and be continued in pay as long as the Colonels of the ſeveral battalions ſhall think neceſſary; and it is required, that ſuch Drum-Majors and Fife-Majors, when not in ſervice on days of exerciſe, ſhall be diligently employed in inſtructing a proper number of perſons for Drummers and Fifers of the ſeveral battalions.

Thirty-third, All officers and ſoldiers of the Aſſociation when employed on military watch and ward, or when called into actual ſervice in caſe of an invaſion or inſurrection, or imminent danger of either, by this Houſe of Aſſembly, or in their receſs by the Committee of Safety, ſhall, while on ſuch watch or in ſuch ſervice, be intitled to, and receive the ſame pay that the officers and ſoldiers of the Continental Troops receive.

Thirty-fourth, If any officer or ſoldier not labouring under any infirmity incapacitating him to ſerve, ſhall, when ſo called into actual ſervice, refuſe to appear and march with his arms, amunition and accoutrements, or ſhall depart without leave of the Commanding Officer, he ſhall be held up to the publick as a coward, and a betrayer of his country.

Thirty fifth, If any Aſſociator ſo called into actual ſervice, ſhall leave a family not of ability to maintain themſelves in his abſence, the Juſtices of the Peace of the city or county, and the Overſeers of the Poor of the city, townſhip or diſtrict, reſpectively ſhall immediately make proviſion for the maintenance of ſuch family.

Thirty-ſixth, When any of the Aſſociators ſhall be ſo called into actual ſervice, the Commiſſioners of the reſpective counties or any one of them ſhall immediately provide ſuch carriages as may be neceſſary for their accommodation, at the expence of the public.

Thirty ſeventh, As there may happen occaſions wherein it may be neceſſary to call out a part of the aſſociators to actual though temporary ſervice, and not the whole body, and it would be inconvenient and burdenſome, if upon every alarm, where the aſſiſtance of part only may be wanted, the whole ſhould come together, or any much greater number than the occaſion required, it is recommended, that orders may iſſue from the Committee of Safety to the Colonels, either to march their whole battalions or to ſend to an appointed rendezvous one or more companies, as they may be wanted, according to the reſpective rank of the companies, each company ſerving on ſuch calls in its turn, and for ſuch proportion of time as ſhall make the burden nearly equal; and if the aſſociators who are called forth, are not all provided with good arms, it is recommended to thoſe who have ſuch and are not called out, to lend the ſame for that occaſion, at the riſk of the public.

Thirty-eighth, The Field-Officers of every battalion ſhall appoint ſome perſon in each company of their reſpective battalions, in whom they can confide, and the officers in every troop of horſe and company of artillery ſhall in like manner chooſe ſome perſon in their troop or company reſpectively, whoſe names ſhall be returned by the ſaid officers reſpectively to the county Treaſurers for the provincial taxes in their ſeveral counties which perſons ſo appointed ſhall from time to time collect all fines incurred by the aſſociators in their companies for non-attendance, and ſhall ſeverally pay the ſame to the ſaid county Treaſurers reſpectively firſt deducting a commiſſion of Five *per Centum* for their trouble, which ſaid county Treaſurers reſpectively ſhall pay the ſame to Michael Hillegas, Eſquire, after deducting a commiſſion of One *per Centum* for their trouble; and the ſaid Michael Hillegas having exchanged the ſaid money in which ſuch fines ſhall be ſo paid, into bills of credit of this province emitted by this or the late Houſe of Aſſembly, after deducting *Five Shillings* for every *Hundred Pounds* for his trouble, ſhall deliver the ſame into the hands of the Committees of Aſſembly appointed to audit and ſettle the public accounts, to be by them burnt, ſunk and deſtroyed in abatement of the taxes.—It is directed, that the ſaid collectors ſhall account with the officers who ſeverally appointed them as often as ſuch officers ſhall require them ſo to do, and the ſaid officers ſhall in due time tranſmit the accounts of the ſaid collectors to the reſpective county Treaſurers for the provincial taxes.

Laſtly, This Houſe having drawn up the following articles of agreement, for all the aſſociators in the province, they do earneſtly recommend the ſame to be adopted, ſigned and agreed to by all the ſaid aſſociators, in order that one general ſyſtem may prevail in Pennſylvania.

ARTICLES of ASSOCIATION *in* PENNSYLVANIA.

WE the officers and ſoldiers engaged in the preſent aſſociation for the defence of American Liberty, being fully ſenſible that the ſtrength and ſecurity of any body of men, acting together, conſiſts in juſt regularity, due ſubordination, and exact obedience to command, without which no individual can have that confidence in the ſupport of thoſe about him, that is ſo neceſſary to give firmneſs and reſolution to the whole, do voluntarily and freely, after conſideration of the following articles, adopt the ſame as the rules and regulations by which we agree and reſolve to be governed in all our military concerns and operations, until the ſame or any of them, ſhall be changed or diſſolved by the Aſſembly of this province, or a happy reconciliation ſhall take place between Great-Britain and the Colonies.

1. If any officer make uſe of any profane oath or execration when on duty, he ſhall forfeit and pay for each and every ſuch offence the ſum of *Five Shillings*: And if a non-commiſſioned officer or ſoldier be thus guilty of curſing or ſwearing, he ſhall forfeit and pay for each and every ſuch offence the ſum of *One Shilling*.

2. Any officer or ſoldier who ſhall refuſe to obey the lawful orders of his ſuperior officer, may be ſuſpended from doing duty on that day, and ſhall, upon being convicted thereof before a regimental court of aſſociators, make ſuch conceſſions as ſaid court ſhall direct.

3. Any officer or ſoldier who ſhall begin, excite, cauſe, join in or promote any diſturbance in the battalion, troop or company to which he belongs, or in any other battalion, troop or company, ſhall be fined or cenſured according to the nature of the offence by the judgment of a general or regimental court of aſſociators.

4. Any officer or ſoldier who ſhall ſtrike his ſuperior officer, or draw, or offer to draw, or ſhall lift up any weapon, or offer any violence againſt him, being in the execution of his office, ſhall, upon a conviction before a general or regimental court of aſſociators, be diſmiſſed, and ſhall be deemed to be thereby diſgraced as unworthy the company of freemen.

5. Any commanding or other officer, who ſhall ſtrike any aſſociator when on duty, ſhall, upon conviction before a general court of aſſociators, ſuffer ſuch puniſhment as the ſaid court ſhall inflict.

6. Any officer or ſoldier who ſhall make uſe of inſolent, provoking or indecent language while on duty, ſhall ſuffer ſuch cenſure or fine as ſhall be inflicted by a general or regimental court of aſſociators, according to the nature of the offence.

7. If any officer or ſoldier ſhall think himſelf injured by his Colonel, or the Commanding Officer of the battalion, and ſhall, upon due application made to him be refuſed redreſs, he may complain to the General or Commander in Chief of the Pennſylvania aſſociators, or to the Colonel of any other battalion, who ſhall ſummon a general court of aſſociators, that juſtice may be done.

8. If any inferior officer or ſoldier ſhall think himſelf injured by his Captain, or other ſuperior officer in the battalion, troop or company to which he belongs, he may complain to the commanding officer of the battalion, who ſhall ſummon a regimental court of aſſociators for the doing juſtice, according to the nature of the caſe.

9. No officer, non-commiſſioned officer or ſoldier ſhall fail of repairing with his arms and accoutrements on any of the days appointed by the Aſſembly for exerciſing, to the place of parade, or other rendezvous appointed by the commanding officer, if not prevented by ſickneſs, or ſome other evident neceſſity, or ſhall go from the place of parade or rendezvous, without leave from the commanding officer, before he ſhall be regularly diſmiſſed, on penalty of *Two Shillings* and *Six-pence*.

10. Any officer or ſoldier found drunk when under arms, ſhall be ſuſpended from doing duty in the battalion, company or troop on that day, and be fined or cenſured at the diſcretion of a general or regimental court of aſſociators.

11. Whatever centinel ſhall be found ſleeping or drunk on his poſt, or ſhall leave it before he is regularly relieved, ſhall ſuffer ſuch penalty or diſgrace as ſhall be ordered by a regimental court of aſſociators.

12. Whatever commiſſioned officer ſhall be convicted before a general court of aſſociators of behaving in a ſcandalous or infamous manner, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, ſhall be diſmiſſed from the aſſociation with diſgrace.

13. Every non-commiſſioned officer or ſoldier who ſhall be convicted at a regimental court of aſſociators of having ſold, carelefsly loſt, wilfully ſpoiled or waſted, or of having offered for ſale, any ammunition, arms or accoutrements belonging to this province, ſhall be diſmiſſed his battalion, troop or company as an unworthy member, and be proſecuted as the law directs.

14. All diſorders and neglects which officers or ſoldiers may be guilty of to the prejudice of the good order and military diſcipline of the aſſociation of this colony, are to be taken cognizance of by a general or regimental court of aſſociators, according to the nature and degree of the offence, and ſuch officers or ſoldiers ſhall be fined or cenſured at the diſcretion of the court.

15. That on the firſt meeting of every company after ſubſcribing theſe articles of aſſociation, and from thence forward on the firſt meeting of every company after the laſt Monday in February annually, there ſhall be choſen by the non-commiſſioned officers and privates out of each company in the reſpective battalions two perſons, who are entitled to vote for Members of Aſſembly, whoſe duty and office ſhall be, for the year following, to ſit and join with the officers in courts of aſſociation, which perſons ſo choſen ſhall be ſtiled court aſſociators.

16. Every general court of aſſociators ſhall conſiſt of thirteen members, ſix of whom ſhall be commiſſioned officers under the rank of a field officer, and ſix court aſſociators, who ſhall be drawn by lot out of the whole number for the battalion, and theſe twelve are to chooſe a Preſident, who ſhall be a field-officer, and have a caſting voice.

17. Every regimental court of aſſociators ſhall be compoſed of ſeven members, three officers, three court aſſociators, and a Preſident, who is to be a Captain, and to be choſen by the ſix, and alſo to have a caſting voice.

18. In all courts of aſſociators not leſs than two thirds of the members muſt agree in every ſentence for inflicting penalties, or for diſgracing any aſſociator, otherwiſe he ſhall be acquitted.

19. The Preſident of each and every court of aſſociators, whether general or regimental, ſhall require all witneſſes, in order to the trial of offenders, to declare on oath or affirmation, that the evidence they ſhall give is the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth; and the members of all courts of aſſociators ſhall take an oath or affirmation, which the Preſident is required to adminiſter to the other members, and the next in rank is required to adminiſter to him, that they will give judgment with impartiality.

20. All non-commiſſioned officers, drummers, fifers, or others, that ſhall be employed and receive pay in any of the battalions, companies or troops, ſhall ſubſcribe theſe rules and regulations, and be ſubject to ſuch fines, to be deducted from their pay, and to ſuch penalties, as a regimental court of aſſociators ſhall think proper, upon being convicted of having tranſgreſſed any of theſe regulations.

21. All aſſociators called as witneſſes in any caſe before a court of aſſociators, who ſhall refuſe to attend and give evidence, ſhall be cenſured or fined at the diſcretion of the court.

22. No officer or ſoldier being charged with tranſgreſſing theſe rules, ſhall be ſuffered to do duty in the battalion, company or troop to which he belongs, until he has had his trial by a court of aſſociators, and every perſon ſo charged, ſhall be tried as ſoon as a court of aſſociators can be conveniently aſſembled.

23. The officers and ſoldiers of every company of artillery or other company, troop or party, that is or ſhall be annexed to any battalion ſhall be ſubject to the command of the Colonel or commanding officer of ſaid battalion, and the officers ſhall ſit as members of courts of aſſociators, in the ſame manner as the officers of any other company.

24. No penalty ſhall be inflicted at the diſcretion of a court of aſſociators, other than degrading, caſhiering or fining: The fines for the officers not to exceed *Three Pounds*, and the fine for a non commiſſioned officer or ſoldier not to exceed *Twelve Shillings*, for one fault.

en shall appoint a person in every company to receive such fines as may arise within the same, for breach of any of these articles, (except for non-attendance) and the commissioned officers of the company shall, with the approbation of the field officers, direct those fines to be applied to the relief of the necessitous soldiers belonging to that company, and the overplus, if any, to other necessary expences of the company; and such persons shall account with the Field Officers, as often as required, for all such fines received, and the application thereof.

26. The General or Commander in Chief of this Association for the time being, shall have full power of pardoning or mitigating any censures or penalties ordered to be inflicted for the breach of any of these articles by any general court of associators; and every offender convicted as aforesaid by any regimental court of associators, may be pardoned, or have his penalties mitigated by the Colonel or commanding officer of the battalion, excepting only where such censures or penalties are directed as satisfaction for injuries received by one officer or soldier from another.

27. Any officer, non-commissioned officer, or other person, who, having subscribed these articles, shall refuse to make such concessions, pay such fines, or in any other matter refuse to comply with the judgment of any court of associators, shall be dismissed the service, and returned to the Commissioners of the county, who shall charge and proceed against him as a non-associator, and he shall further be deemed unfriendly to the liberties of America.

28. Upon the determination of any point by a regimental court of associators, if the officer or soldier concerned on either side, thinks himself still aggrieved, he may appeal to a general court of associators, but if upon a second hearing, the appeal appears groundless and vexatious, the person so appealing shall be censured at the discretion of the said general court.

29. Upon the death, resignation, promotion or other removal of a Field Officer, Standard-bearer, or Adjutant, the officers of the battalion shall chuse a person in his place; and upon the death, resignation, promotion or other removal of an officer or court-associator from a troop or company, such vacancy is to be filled by the person such troop or company shall elect.

30. No officer or soldier shall be tried a second time for the same offence, except in case of appeal.

31. All officers and soldiers of every battalion, troop, company or party of associators, who shall be called by the Assembly, or Committee of Safety in recess of Assembly, into actual service, shall be subject to all the rules and articles already made by the Honourable Congress for the government of the Continental troops.

32. No commissioned, non-commissioned officer or private, shall withdraw himself from the company to which he belongs, without a discharge from the commanding officer of the battalion, nor shall such person be received into any other company without such discharge.

In testimony of our approbation and consent to be governed by these regulations, which have been deliberately read to, or carefully perused by us, we have hereunto set our hands.

RESOLUTIONS *directing the mode of levying taxes on* NON-ASSOCIATORS *in* PENNSYLVANIA.

1. THE Assessors of the several townships, boroughs, wards and districts within this province, are required on or before the twenty-fifth day of March next ensuing, to make in writing and deliver an exact list of the names and surnames of every male white person capable of bearing arms, between the ages of sixteen and fifty years, (Ministers of the gospel of all denominations, and servants purchased *bona fide* and for a valuable consideration, only excepted) residing in such township, borough, ward or district, to the Commissioners of the county chosen by virtue of the act for raising of county rates and levies.

2. If any Assessor shall neglect or refuse to perform the duty aforesaid, the Commissioners of the respective counties, or any two of them, are hereby required and enjoined to fine him in any sum not exceeding *Ten Pounds*, unless such Assessor's refusal proceeds from conscientious motives; and such fine shall be levied and recovered in the same manner as is directed by the laws of this province for levying and recovering fines imposed on Assessors refusing or neglecting to perform the duties therein required of them, to be paid into the hands of the respective county Treasurers, to be by them delivered to the same person, and applied to the same use, as the other monies directed to be levied by the resolves of this House.

3. The Commissioners of the respective counties, or any two of them, are hereby required and enjoined to appoint some proper person to make out the list aforesaid, in the place of the Assessor so refusing or neglecting, which person so appointed shall make out and return such list to the Commissioners on or before the first day of May next ensuing.

4. Every Assessor or person appointed in his place as aforesaid, shall, before he begins to make out the lists aforesaid, take an oath or affirmation, which any Magistrate of the county is hereby required and enjoined to administer, without fee or reward; "*That he will go to the place or places of abode of all and every person and persons residing within his township, borough, ward or district and make a faithful and diligent enquiry of, and endeavour by all other lawful ways and means in his power, to procure a true and exact account and list of the names and surnames of all male white persons capable of bearing arms, who are between the ages of sixteen and fifty years, residing within his township, borough, ward or district, and will make a return of such account or list* (if an Assessor) *to the Commissioners of the county respectively in which he resides, on or before the twenty fifth day of March next ensuing, or* (if a person appointed in the place of an Assessor) *on or before the first day of May next ensuing.*"

5. Every Assessor, or other person appointed and acting in the place of an Assessor as aforesaid, shall receive for his trouble in making out and returning such lists the sum of *Four Shillings* for every day he shall be employed in that service.

6. If any dispute shall arise concerning the age of any Non Associator, the same shall be determined before the Commissioners of the county, or any two of them, by oath or affirmation of the person whose age is in question, which oath or affirmation the said Commissioners, or any of them, is hereby required to administer, or by any other proper evidence.

7. The Captains of every company are required and enjoined on or before the fifteenth day of March next ensuing to deliver under his hand to the Colonel of the battalion to which he belongs, a copy of the articles of Association signed by the Associators of his company, therein mentioning the county and the township, borough, ward or district, in which each of the said Associators resides, which the Colonel shall carefully keep, and therefrom shall immediately make out and return on or before the twenty fifth day of the same month, a fair duplicate to the Commissioners aforesaid of the respective reside.

8. The said Commissioners, or any two of them, are required on or before the first day of June next ensuing to meet together, and cause their Clerks to make out fair lists of the names and surnames of all persons mentioned in the duplicates returned to them as aforesaid, with their places of abode, who appear by the duplicates returned by the Colonels not to have signed the articles of Association; and thereupon the said Commissioners are required to charge every such person not associating, over and above the rates and assessments set upon him by virtue of the laws of this province, the sum of *Two Pounds Ten Shillings*, on the lists made out by their order as aforesaid.

9. If any person charged by the Commissioners as a Non-Associator, shall at the day of appeal produce to the Commissioners a certificate from the commanding officer of any battalion, troop of horse, or company of artillery, that he has become an Associator in such battalion, troop or company, the Commissioners, or any two of them, shall make an allowance in favour of such person, of *Two Shillings and Six-pence* for each of the days of exercise appointed by this House, after such person became an Associator, on which he attended his battalion, troop or company, or has been fined for non-attendance.

10. If any person charged by the Commissioners as a Non-Associator shall die before the day of appeal, or if before that day an accommodation shall be made between Great-Britain and the Colonies on this Continent, and in consequence thereof the military Association in this province shall be dissolved, in either of those cases, the Commissioners, or any two of them, shall make an abatement in the assessment charged as aforesaid of *Two Shillings and Six Pence* for each of the days of exercise aforesaid, after the death of such Non-Associator, or the dissolution of the Association.

11. If any Non-Associator, or the parent, guardian, master or mistress of any Non-Associator, between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one years, or any other Non-Associator, shall think him or herself aggrieved by the assessment aforesaid, he or she may appeal to the Commissioners of the county wherein he or she resides, who, or any two of them, shall meet together on the tenth day of October next ensuing, and so from day to day as long as may be necessary, and at such place or places as the Commissioners, or any two of them, shall appoint, of which days and places of meeting they shall cause the Collectors to give due notice to the inhabitants, and then and there the said Commissioners, or any two of them, shall hear such appeals as may be made to them, and may discharge such assessment, or lower the same, as to them, on consideration of all circumstances, shall appear just and equitable.

12. The said Commissioners of the respective counties, or any two of them, within ten days after hearing and determining the appeals made to them, shall rectify and adjust the lists returned to them as aforesaid, and the assessments thereon, and deliver to the Treasurers of the respective counties a true account of the sums total which every Collector shall be charged with in pursuance of these resolves, and shall cause their Clerks to make out and deliver fair duplicates thereof to the respective Collectors of the townships, boroughs, wards and districts within their respective counties, who shall collect the said sums, keeping exact and separate accounts of the sums so charged on Non-Associators, and shall pay the same into the hands of the respective county Treasurers, who shall pay the same into the hands of Michael Hillegas, Esquire, to be applied to such purposes as this or any future House of Assembly shall judge most likely to promote the public welfare: And all persons shall be liable to the payment of the said sums in the same manner, and the Collectors shall have the same powers, and shall proceed in collecting and levying the said sums, and shall be accountable, in the same manner as is directed by the act, entituled, "*An Act for raising of County Rates and Levies.*"

13. The allowances to the Collectors of such assessments, and to the Treasurers respectively, shall be the same with those appointed and directed in the collection of fines from Associators for non-attendance.

14. The Treasurers of the respective counties before they enter on the duties hereby required of them, shall give the like security for the faithful discharge of their office to the Commissioners of their several counties, that they are now obliged by the laws of this province to give for the due payment of Provincial taxes.

15. All and every person and persons who are required or enjoined by these resolutions, or any of them, to discharge or perform any of the offices or duties herein before mentioned, are hereby further earnestly and solemnly required and enjoined, with all diligence and fidelity, strenuously to exert themselves in discharging and performing such offices and duties, and every part thereof, as they regard the freedom, security and happiness of their country."

Resolved, That the Committee of Safety procure a sufficient number of the foregoing "Rules and "Regulations for the better government of the Mi-"litary Association in Pennsylvania," "The Arti-"cles of said Association," and, "The Resolutions "directing the mode of levying taxes on Non-As-"sociators in Pennsylvania," to be immediately printed in the English and German languages, and transmitted to the commanding officers of the several battalions, and to the Commissioners of the several counties in this province.

The House adjourned to Monday, the twelfth of February next, at four o'clock, *P. M.*

Extract from the Minutes,
CHARLES MOORE, *Clerk of Assembly.*

Extract of a letter from George-Town, (Maryland) November 26, 1775.

"Agreeable to what I wrote you by ———, I set out on Tuesday morning last for Frederick-Town, and when within 8 or 9 miles of that place, had the pleasure to hear that Major Connolly, with three companions, were taken about five miles above Hagar's-Town, on their way to Fort Pitt; Connolly has been this Summer at Boston, where he presented a plan of operation for the next spring, to General Gage, which met the General's approbation, and he was now on his way to put it in execution. He is made Lieutenant Colonel Commandant, was to proceed to Fort Detroit, where Captain Lord, who is now at the Illinois with two companies of the Royal Irish, was to meet him with the field pieces and stores that are there. Connolly was to raise a regiment, as many Indians and partizans as he could; to enable him to do this, he had power to engage every person that entered into the service 300 acres of land when the troubles were over, and whatever other pecuniary rewards he might think proper, was to appoint and commission all the officers under him, which commissions were to be confirmed by Dunmore.

"With this force he was to destroy Fort Pitt and Fort Fincastle, if the Americans should make any resistance, and meet Dunmore by the 20th of April next at Alexandria, where he, Dunmore, was to land an army under the cannon of the ships of war. Connolly's companions were one Cameron, who is Dr. Smith who says he was to be Surgeon to Connolly's regiment; the other was Connolly's servant.

"They were brought into Frederick's-Town on Wednesday morning, and on Thursday examined before the Committee: On searching their portmanteaus a copy of Connolly's plan was found: Thus you see a part of the diabolical scheme is defeated, but make no doubt Dunmore will land an army at Alexandria in the Spring; but as their scheme has thus providentially come to light, hope such preparations will be made, as will enable us to give him the reception he merits."

By authentic intelligence from Virginia we are informed, that Lord Dunmore with a party of Regulars, and a number of volunteers, (inhabitants of Norfolk) had attacked a party of Provincials and defeated them, with the loss of a few men killed and taken.—That he had issued a Proclamation, declaring his determination, *by virtue of the power and authority to* HIM *given by his Majesty*, to execute MARTIAL LAW throughout that Colony; and requiring every person capable of bearing arms to resort to HIS MAJESTY'S STANDARD, or be looked upon as TRAITORS—and further calling upon indented servants, &c. to join his Majesty's troops for the speedily reducing that Colony to (what his Lordship is pleased to call) "*a proper sense of it's duty.*"—The town of Norfolk, it is said, is chiefly inhabited by Scotch Tories, and these have voluntarily signed a paper, and taken an oath, abjuring the authority of Committees, Conventions and Congresses—some of the good people also of Princess Ann County have been *persuaded* to do the same—but the latter it is hoped and believed will soon be convinced of their mistake in joining with their most inveterate enemy in endeavouring to subvert their own Liberties; and it is not doubted but the former will speedily be made to feel the vengeance of that too long insulted Colony.

When General Gage first landed with his troops in Boston the last year, he practised the same arts in the Colony of Massachusetts Bay, which Lord Dunmore has been practising in Virginia; employing his understrappers to prevail upon simple people to sign associations, and "*abjure the authority of Congresses*," but most of them soon saw their error and retracted—the rest fled to the General for protection from the just wrath of their countrymen.—The body of the people at length finding Gage an incorrigible enemy, declared his seat vacant, and have since taken the government into their own hands—O Sister VIRGINIA, go thou and do likewise!

MARRIED, at Gæme Park, on Thursday evening last, Doctor WILLIAM SMITH, to Miss YOUNG, both of this city.

*** The COMMITTEE of PRIVATES are requested to meet this evening, at Six o'clock, at Mr. Stiles's School-house.—As the business is of importance, it is hoped all the Members will attend.

For the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

ON WEAVING.

SAY, Muse, what art did Nature introduce,
So great in genius, or so great in use?
Since the first Cause, creating work began,
Digested Chaos, and rear'd up the man.
Form'd it globulous, and pois'd it in the air;
As when she taught, whose bounties never cease,
To rob the sheep, and spin the snowy fleece;
To scoop the box, and fix the curious frame,
Where rise the columns of immortal fame.
Or when she gave the fingers skill to spread,
And guide the shuttle through the cleaving thread:
The threads unite fast as the shuttle flows,
And now they part, and now again they close:
So the contending and the factious brood,
When they concur secure the public good.
Thus we with ease and nicest skill prepare
Those radiant robes that Kings and Princes wear;
Clowns too, and Peasants of th' lowest degree
Share and rejoice, celestial Craft! in thee;
As the kind dwellings of a bounteous Nile
Fetters the soil, and makes all Nature smile.
Mortals resist! was this great art conceal'd
Beneath the gloom of Night, for ever viel'd,
In Nature's store what cloathing should we find
To suit the dignity of human kind?
Unless you should (Lords of the world below,
Made with a soul, and double sense to know)
Disguise your noble forms, and press your sides
With Lions, Leopards, or with Camels hides;
Kings then, if any Kings there wou'd have been,
Might sway the sceptre in a savage skin,
And shaggy wrappers might assume the place
Where scarlet honours blaze with awful grace.
Who could account your loss, ye female throng,
Was flax unspun, and weaving yet unknown?
Cambricks had never crown'd the flowing tress,
Nor blue, nor crimson, spangled in your dress;
Phillis could ne'er, with all her fruitless art,
Make half the impression on a youthful heart:
You must have copied from your mother Eve,
And still made aprons of the fig-tree leaves.—
Send all the Lawyers to the torrid zone,
The Northern pole, or climates yet unknown:
Physicians too might mingle with the train;
Set them a floating on the Atlantic main;
Take them, ye winds, and toss 'em where ye please,
Where deserts burn, or icy winters freeze;
Temperance shall hand us all the stores of health,
And Truth and Justice will preserve our wealth:
But shou'd you expel the Weaver in his room,
Unwing his shuttle, and cut down his loom,
You might as well, the folly's just as great,
Stitch up your mouths and cease to give 'em meat:
Hunger wou'd burst the bands in spight of pain,
And naked nations call the loom again.

To the GOOD WOMEN *of this* PROVINCE.

AS the spinning of Yarn is a great part of the business in Cloth Manufactories, in those countries where they are carried on extensively, and to the best advantage, the women of the whole country around are employed as much as possible. The Managers of the American Manufactory in this city, being desirous to extend the circle of this part of the business, wish to employ every good spinner that can apply, however remote from the Factory; and as many women in the country may supply themselves with the materials there, and may have leisure to spin considerable quantities, they are hereby informed that ready money will be given at the Factory up Market-street, for any parcel, either great or small, of hemp, flax or woollen yarn.

The Managers return their thanks to all those industrious Women who are now employed in spinning for the Factory; the skill and diligence of many entitles them to the public acknowledgment: We hope as you have begun, so you will go on, and never be weary in well doing.

and men employed in the Armed Boats with the following rations, viz. Seven pounds of bread per week, or six pounds of flour—Ten pounds of beef, mutton, or pork—The value of six pence per week in roots and vegetables, salt and vinegar—Three pints and a half of rum, or beer in proportion, are desired to send in their proposals to this Committee, on or before the sixth day of December instant, when the same will be considered.

The contract to commence on the eleventh of December, and to continue for the space of three months, if the men are not sooner discharged.

Extract from the Minutes,
WILLIAM GOVETT, Secretary.

TO-MORROW,
AT ONE O'CLOCK, AT
JOHN HART'S
VENDUE-STORE,
At the corner of South and Front-streets, will begin the SALE of a neat assortment of
MERCHANDIZE,
AMONG WHICH ARE,
BROADCLOTHS in pieces and patterns, naps, coatings, forrest cloths, embossed flannels, velverets, silk ferrets, ribbonds, furniture checks, Turky stripes, bed furniture, stuff shoes, camblets, worsted damasks, everlastings, durants, tammies, shalloons callimancoes, hair plush, worsted breeches patterns, bandano handkerchiefs, muscovado sugars, coffee, brandy, gin, glass globes, Irish hollands. Also, a neat assortment of iron pots and stoves; a chest of coach-makers tools; white stone and cream coloured ware, &c.

N.B. GOODS for public and private sale are received at said Store, and sold for Cash only.

TO BE SOLD,
AN extraordinary good and large IRON CHEST, made in the best and strongest manner. Enquire of PHILIP BENEZET, at the corner of Market and Third-streets. ‡

THE VOTES of the Honourable HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY of this Province, from November 20 to November 25, last past, are this day published, and to be sold by HENRY MILLER, Printer in Race-street.—They contain, among many other very interesting matters, the Rules and Regulations, the Articles, and the Resolves of the House, concerning the Association of this Province.

Also to be had of said Henry Miller, *J. J. Bachmair's* GERMAN GRAMMAR, whereby, according to the Author's own words, any diligent English learner may attain to the knowledge of the German Language without the assistance of a master.

SAMUEL GARRIGUES, Jun. and Co.
Have for Sale (as usual) at their Ware house in Market-street, near the London Coffee-house, Philadelphia,
COTTON in bags, excellent Florence oil in chests, fresh cinnamon, cloves and mace, coffee in bags and barrels, allum, brimstone, indigo, chocolate, pimento, &c. &c. &c. §

Philadelphia, December 1, 1775.
TO BE SOLD,
A DUTCH LAD who has been two years in the country, knows something of farming, and is very capable of doing the work of a garden, as he perfectly understands the use of the spade, having been mostly employed in that work: He is capable of doing a full days work with a man, and is sold for no fault: He is sober and honest, and has five years and nine months to serve from this day. Also a pair of large OXEN; they are warranted as well broke as any in the province, sound in every respect, and in exceeding good condition; seven years old. Likewise a new broad wheel CART, to be drawn either by horses or oxen, as there is a pair of shafts for horses and a tongue for oxen. Enquire of TURBUTT FRANCIS, in Chesnut-street.

Worcester County, Maryland, October 31, 1775.
WHEREAS JOHN DENNIS, Esq; of Worcester County, some time past obtained a bond of MILBY ATKINSON, deceased, in his lifetime, for payment of Eight Hundred and Seventy Pounds, current money of Maryland;—And whereas it is probable the said Dennis may assign the bond to some person, unacquainted with the circumstances under which it was procured, the subscriber thinks it necessary to give this public notice, that she is determined to contest payment of the same, as from the manner in which it was obtained, she is advised a Court of Equity will relieve against it. ‡ EUPHEMIA ATKINSON, Executrix.

To be LET or SOLD,
TWO small Plantations in the country, twenty-one miles from Philadelphia, to be rented with or without land: The one place has 105 acres, the other 205 acres, on which there is new stone houses. Enquire of the Printer.

TO BE SOLD,
On reasonable Terms,
A THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE, situated in the heart of this city. Enquire of the Printer.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.
RAN AWAY from his bail, on Sunday the 19th of November last, a certain JOHN M'CONHUY, about five feet four inches high, twenty three years of age, has long black hair tied behind, and the top of his nose bit off; had on and took with him, a short blue coatee, a red and blue mixed broadcloth strait coat, white napped jacket, striped silk ditto, old shoes, brass buckles not fellows, and an almost new fur hat. Whoever secures him in any of his Majesty's gaols, so that the subscriber may get him again, shall have the above Reward, paid by
DAVID M'CONHEY, living near
‡ Christiana Bridge, Newcastle County.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, near the Falls of Schuylkill, a brown COW, with a little white in her forehead. The owner is desired to come, pay charges, and take her away.
§ HENRY SWEET.

November 1, 1775.
WAS TAKEN UP, about three weeks ago, near the Lower Ferry, on Schuylkill, a black HORSE, about twelve hands high, ten years old, with a white spot on each side his tail, a white star in his forehead, and a grey nose. The owner is desired to come, pay charges, and take him away.

WILLIAMSBURG, *Nov.* 13.

THE tenders which came up to Jamestown the week before last being hindered by our rifle-men from burning the ferry-boats at that place, went down the river, and in the night destroyed the boats at Mulberry-island, and at Hardy's on the opposite shore, where there was no notice of their arrival, and consequently no opposition. And last Thursday, a large schooner, and two sloops carrying small cannon and swivels, sailed up to Burrell's ferry, under convoy of the Kingfisher, Capt. Montague; and coming to, in line of battle, abreast of the ferry-house, warehouse and boats, hailed a small boat which lay at anchor about 300 yards from the shore, ordering her along-side of the man of war; but ten rifle-men, who happened to be stationed near this place, marching up to the bank, as near as they could get to the boat, ordered the skipper to stay where he was. Upon this the man of war fired at the boat, to enforce her orders, which so frightened the skipper that he would willingly have obeyed; but the rifle-men also firing, their superior metal prevailed. The man of war then sent off a barge to bring her off, which, as soon as within reach of our rifles, was so warmly saluted that she thought proper to row back with precipitation, having lost, as was thought from their falling down, three men, upon which a smart cannonade ensued, but luckily did no other execution than sending a six pound ball through both sides of the warehouse, very near to some of our men, and several struck and buried in the bank under them. Soon after, the man of war made a second attempt to take the boat; but the rifle guard having received a reinforcement of ten men, it proved as ineffectual as the first, for the barge, on receiving a smart fire, was immediately called back to the ship. Thus, by the bravery of a mere handful of men, the ferry-boats have been preserved from destruction; and the boat in dispute still remains where it was, and where our people ordered it should stay. These 20 brave fellows declare they want no assistance, if even all the men on board the ship and tenders should attempt to land, provided they come on shore fairly before them, and not land at several places, too far above and below them at once.

Nov. 14. Last night the man of war and tenders, leaving our men in possession of the boat, which they brought close into the shore, moved up to Jamestown, but made no attempt to land any of their men, and still keep out of the reach of our rifles. This day they received a reinforcement from Norfolk, in a tender which was sent down on Sunday night for that purpose; however, Captain Green, with some of his rifle-men, and part of a minute company, are ready to receive them.

Nov. 15. Last night a boat full of men attempted to land near the place where two rifle centinels were placed by Captain Green, on the Jamestown Beach, about half a mile below the Captain and his men. The centinels immediately challenged them, but received no answer, upon which they fired at the boat, then about 50 yards distance, and one of them ran off to Capt. Green, to bring him to the place, finding the boat returned their fire and was pressing on them. The other centinel loaded again and fired, the boat still rowing on till within 20 yards of the shore, when he discharged his rifle a third time, upon which he heard a terrible shrieking on board, and found that they tacked about and made off; so that, before Capt. Green could come up, this brave fellow had repulsed a boat crowded with men.

Nov. 16. This day Serjeant Kelly was sent from the camp at Cobham with the account of the affair at Princess Anne. He crossed a little above where the man of war and tenders lay, who fired several shot at him, but he luckily got safe ashore with his dispatches. This Kelly is a brave soldier, and was the first man that boarded the tender taken at Hampton.—The man of war likewise fired a few shot at Col. Travis's houses at Jamestown, one of which went through the kitchen chimney.

Nov. 17. Colonel Henry received an express yesterday morning with the following intelligence, viz. that Lord Dunmore, having received advice that about 200 of the Princess Anne militia were on their march to join the troops destined for the protection of the lower parts of the country, marched from Norfolk last Tuesday, about one o'clock, P. M. with about 350 men, consisting of regular soldiers, sailors, run-away negroes and tories, to intercept them; who, not having the least intelligence of his Lordship's approach, were obliged to engage under every disadvantage, both as to the enemy's superiority in point of numbers, and the situation of the ground, being hemmed in by a fence. Our people fought a considerable time, and it is thought did great execution; but were at last overpowered, and forced to retreat, with the loss of Mr. John Ackiss, in the minute service, killed on the spot, and Col. Joseph Hutchings, and one Mr. Williams, wounded, who were taken prisoners, with seven others. The public, no doubt, will be exceedingly incensed on finding that Lord Dunmore has taken into his service the *very scum* of the country to assist him in his diabolical schemes against the good people of this government, all well attached to his Majesty, but mortal enemies to his infamous Ministry and their subordinate tools, but it is to be hoped his sphere of mischief will soon be circumscribed within narrow bounds, as Col. Woodford, with about 800 as brave troops as the world can produce, are now on their march to Norfolk, and, should his Lordship incline to give them battle, we have not the least doubt, will give a satisfactory account of him.

Nov. 18. Dr. Thomas Walker, one of the gentlemen appointed by the Convention to treat with the Indians, is returned to this city, and informs, that all the different nations who attended the treaty are peaceably disposed; notwithstanding the endeavours of several persons from Fort Detroit to set them against this colony in particular. Mr. Walker has brought with him a young Indian (son of the famous Bawbee) to be educated at the college.

NEW-PORT, *November* 20.

By several gentlemen arrived in town since the post, we are informed that the privateers in the Massachusetts-Bay have taken a transport from England with 200 troops on board; and were in pursuit of another, with a large sum of money, for the payment of the ministerial troops in Boston.

The bomb brig, and an armed schooner, on this station, were cruising up the bay several days last week, and on Friday a number of men from the schooner landed on Prudence, and took out of the house of Mr. John Shelden a great many articles of wearing apparel and houshold furniture, to the amount, 'tis supposed, of several hundred dollars; the particulars of which we have not time nor room to insert this day.

NEW-YORK, November 27.

About 11 o'clock yesterday forenoon Capt. Henry Livingston arrived here from Montreal, and informs us of the surrender of that city to General Montgomery, on Monday the 12th instant, on condition, that the inhabitants have the full enjoyment of their religion as usual, and their property secured from plunder.

We also learn that Governor Carleton was gone off for Quebec, with several vessels and a large quantity of gun-powder, &c. but that it was expected the whole would fall into the hands of Col. Arnold, who, we hear, was arrived before Quebeck, and no doubt would very soon reduce that place.

Every necessary requisite for supplying the army under General Montgomery, was found in Montreal, and on the most moderate terms, and where they will find very comfortable winter quarters, after an amazingly fatiguing campaign.

By accounts received from Albany, we are informed, that the garrison of fort St. John, which surrendered to General Montgomery, was arrived at Fort George: They amounted, it is said, to 652, besides women and children, and will be removed to the towns of York, Lancaster, and Reading, in Pennsylvania.

We hear that the ships that arrived lately at Boston from England, have brought over no more than a small train of artillery, a few matrosses and four companies of the 17th regiment of foot.

PHILADELPHIA, December 4.

On Saturday week the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this province adjourned to the twelfth of February.—During the session, an act was passed for the relief of six insolvent debtors.

On Monday last, the Lady of his Excellency General WASHINGTON, *the Lady of General* GATES, J. CURTIS, *Esq; and Lady, and* WARNER LEWIS, *Esq; set out for Cambridge. They were escorted by the Officers of the First and Second Battalions, the Light Infantry of the First and Third Battalions, and by the Troop of Horse.*

Dover, Kent-County, on Delaware.

In COMMITTEE, October 16, 1775.

The Committee of Inspection and Observation, in and for Kent County, having met according to appointment, Daniel Varnum appeared before this Committee, according to special notice, to answer for his said Varnum's using certain expressions, deemed inimical to the welfare and true interest of America.

Whereupon it appearing by evidence, offered to this Committee, as well as by said Varnum's own confession, that he the said Daniel Varnum, in speaking of our present troubles, declared "he had as leave be under a tyrannical King, as a tyrannical common wealth, especially if the d——d Presbyterians had the rule of it."

Resolved Therefore, That the said Daniel Varnum be censured for his said unfriendly expression, and be ordered to make public acknowledgments for his said offence.

By order of Committee, the following concessions were drawn up, approved of, and signed by the said Daniel Varnum.

"Being conscious that such language, by me used, (as above set forth,) is the language of the worst of enemies to America, and that it hath a direct tendency to injure the common cause, in which all should be engaged; takes this public method of declaring my sorrow for my imprudence and folly, and that in future I will pay a strict regard to the Resolves of the Continental Congress, and Rules and directions of the Committees of said county, carefully avoiding any thing that has the least tendency to violate or contravene the same.

DANIEL VARNUM."

A true copy of the Proceedings.
By Order of the Committee to be published.
Certified by MARK M'CALL.
Clerk of the Committee of Inspection.

At a Meeting of the Committee of the County of West Augusta, on Friday, October 27, 1775.

Major William Trent produced a Maryland paper of September last, in which, under the Williamsburg head of the 8th of that month was the following paragraph: "By a gentleman who came "passenger in the ship Baltimore, bound for Ma-"ryland, we learn, that one Capt. Trent, a native "of Pennsylvania, left London about the begin-"ning of May, being intrusted by Lord North "with the sum of 40,000l. to see the Indians to cut "our throats." Uneasy at having his character traduced in this public manner, and in order to remove any bad impressions it may have made on such of his countrymen as are not acquainted with him—He thought it prudent to apply to us, to whom he is well known, as well as to the inhabitants in general on this side the mountain, to have always been a friend to his country, and at the time produced letters from Gentlemen of family and fortune in England, to him, which being read, prove his connections are with the friends of America.—He likewise shewed copies of letters written by him to Gentlemen there, which breathe the strongest spirit of American freedom.

His using his influence with the Indians at the treaty lately held here in favour of the United Colonies, as well as its being his interest to keep peace with them, and to be on good terms with the inhabitants where his estate chiefly lies—all serve to corroborate the opinion we entertain of his attachment to his country.—Therefore it is unanimously

Resolved,—That the paragraph in the Maryland paper under the Williamsburgh head, is false and scandalous, and seems to be inserted with a design to ruin him in the opinion of his countrymen; and to sow dissentions amongst us.

Resolved,—That Major Trent's conduct has been on all occasions, that of a true friend to American liberty, and that any injury done him would be the cause of much mischief, as his numerous friends and acquaintances, as well amongst ourselves, as amongst the Six Nations, would resent it.

Resolved,—It is the opinion of this Committee, that the Printers ought to be cautious how they suffer publications in their papers against any person without good and sufficient grounds; and more especially against the friends of this country.

Resolved,—As Major Trent has ordered the author of this publication to be sued, that all friends to the country ought to endeavour to have him apprehended.

Resolved,—That these Resolves be sent to Messrs. W. and T. Bradford, of Philadelphia, and they be requested to publish them in their paper; and as the paragraph has appeared in most of the other papers on the continent, the Printers of them will no doubt look upon it as a piece of justice due from them to Major Trent, to publish these Resolves in their papers.

GEORGE CROGHAN, Chairman.

Major William Trent shewed us a paragraph in a Maryland news-paper, in which it was mentioned under the Williamsburgh head, that "By a gentleman from London, who came passenger in the ship Baltimore, bound for Maryland, we learn that—"One Capt. Trent, a native of Pennsylvania left London about the beginning of May, being entrusted by Lord North with the sum of £. 40,000 to see the Indians to cut our throats." He also shewed us a letter, the writer of which informs him, that, "It is said there is a large reward in the Virginia paper for taking him."—Uneasy at this imputation thrown in such a public manner upon his character, and anxious to wipe it off, as far as he can in this remote place, where he has but very few of his papers with him, he requested us to hear some letters from gentlemen in England to him, and the copies of some letters from him to gentlemen in England. Those written by him are in the sentiments and language of a friend to America; and those written to him evidently shew that their authors conceived him to be such. We have heard the characters of the gentlemen who wrote them, and believe that they would not have chosen Major Trent as a correspondent in political matters, had they thought his conduct while he was in England suspicious. We are well informed that Major Trent, since his arrival in America, has disposed of part of the Indian goods he had on hand, and has offered to dispose of more. We think that a person entrusted with money for the purpose, mentioned in the news-paper, would be inclined to purchase rather than to sell goods, as in the Indian country they would be much more useful than cash.

LEWIS MORRIS,
JAMES WILSON,
THOMAS WALKER, } *Commissioners from the Congress for Indian Affairs.*

Pittsburg, 23d October, 1775.

Besides what is already mentioned, I only do Mr. Trent justice when I take notice of the following fact unknown to the other Commissioners. Above a year ago I had an opportunity of seeing a letter written by him in England to a friend of his in this country. It breathed the genuine Whig spirit.

JAMES WILSON.

TO BE SOLD BY
PETER AND ISAAC WIKOFF,
At their store in Water street, the fourth door above Market-street, Philadelphia,
A large and general assortment of DRY GOODS, which they will sell on very low terms, for cash or short credit; consisting of

SUPERFINE, middling and coarse broadcloths,
Yorkshire kerseys and plains,
Scarlet serges,
6-4 nap'd coatings,
Red and blue duffils,
Scarlet nap cloth,
Nap serges,
Scarlet flannels,
Red and blue embossed flannels,
Superfine rattinets,
Common shalloons,
Fine ditto of all colours,
Different coloured durants,
Allopeens,
Striped and plain camblets,
Camblettees,
Silk camblets,
Dorsetteens,
Single and double worsted damasks,
Calimancoes of various colours and prices,
Black and blue everlastings,
Hair plushes and worsted ditto,
Womens cloth cloaks,
Womens worsted mitts,
Womens silk mitts,
7-8 and yard wide cambricks,
7-8 wide lawns,
Womens fine chipped hats,
Womens Leghorn hats,
Womens leather gloves and mitts,
Rich white sattins,
Different prices of black sattins,
Half yard silk Persians,
Different sorts of black silk Mantuas,
1-2 yard white farsanets,
An assortment of ell wide silk Persians,
Figur'd modes for cloaks &c.
Different sorted Barcelona silk handkerchiefs of the best qualities,
Different assortment of white Scotch threads from No. 15 to 50,
Quality and shoe bindings,
Black taffaties,
Combs of every kind,
Black sattin ribbonds,
White sattin ribbonds,
Different coloured ribbonds,
White 3 corded sewing silks,
Black sewing silk,
Pewter plates & basons,
Pewter porringers,
Pewter table and tea spoons,
Silk and cotton romall handkerchiefs,
Rozet handkerchiefs,
Spotted and flowered bandanoes,
White and black silk cravats,
Spotted linen handkerchiefs,
Kenting handkerchiefs,
Basket and death-head buttons,
Metal buttons for regimentals,
Silk and hair twist,
Mohair,
Callicoes, cottons and chintzes of various qualities,
Striped & plain Bengals,
An assortment of saddlery ware,
Barlow and pistol-cap knives,
Pinchbeck shoe-buckles,
White metal and steel shoe-buckles,
White metal and yellow knee-buckles,
Masons trowells,
Best and commonmetal, razors,
An assortment of locks and hinges,
Small nails of different kinds,
Fine Irish linens,
Silk breeches patterns,
Crimson worsted harrateens,
Yellow harrateens with furniture compleat,
Mens cotton and thread stockings,
Womens fine cotton and thread stockings,
Window glass,
9-4 cotton counterpains,
6-4 & 8-4 counterpains,
Black bombazeens,
Black sattinets for breeches,
Also many other articles too tedious to mention.

TWO DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN on the 31st of October last, a blue BED QUILT, quilted in flowers, with pale blue round the edges; and a dark coloured linen one, home spun, marked M. T. Supposed to be stolen by one Mathias Amos, as he calls himself; a coach harness maker, about five feet ten inches high, well set, dark curled hair, dark eyes, brown complexion; had on a blue coat, brown waistcoat, and leather breeches. Any person delivering the said Goods, shall have the above Reward, or THREE DOLLARS for the Thief and Goods, by applying to the Printer hereof. ‡

TO THE PUBLIC.

GENTLEMEN,

IN the Pennsylvania Journal, No 1720, London a publication under the signature of a certain "Francis Trumble," in which he hath maliciously misrepresented the "facts" respecting the advertising "part of his estate in Southwark" for sale, on the 23d day of November instant, &c.

As the said Trumble insinuates in the introductive part of his publication, that the said advertisement is highly injurious to his *character*, and hath left the candid Public to judge whether he hath not been treated with uncommon cruelty by the present Sheriff, &c. I shall so far act the considerate man, notwithstanding the exposition he justly merits from me, in setting forth the motives and orders previous and subsequent to, such advertisement's being inserted in the papers, as not to expose him nor his circumstances further than necessary.

Justice to my character as well public as private, and in order to convince the Public of the misrepresentation, and the man of his error, induces me to state the facts, from which the candid Public will be able to form a competent opinion of the matter; which are as follows.—

Mr. Samuel Barker issued Fieri Facias against Trumble the 14th day of July last, returnable September term last, and Malon and Hartley also issued Fieri Facias against him the 29th of July aforesaid, returnable as foresaid: For the debts and costs in these actions his house and shop, and lots thereto belonging, agreeable to the advertisement aforesaid, were levied on, and subject to very heavy and prior incumbrances condemned by an inquest taken in due form of law, and Venditioni Exponas issued the 6th day of November instant, returnable December term next. He was acquainted with the executions at the time of the levy made by my officer, and more than once promised payment shortly, but, as is customary with him, made default.

The Venditioni Exponas coming to hand so late in the term, which gave Trumble every opportunity before the issuing thereof to have compromised the matter, and being from time to time pressed by Mr. Hartley to make sale, my duty as Sheriff obliged me to comply with the request; accordingly I ordered an advertisement to be made out, and inter alia, sent to Messrs Bradfords office to be inserted in their then next paper; but through some accident, Trumble's was not inserted in their then next paper as intended, but in their second paper from the time of delivering the advertisement aforesaid.—Before the advertisement appeared in the paper, and whilst it was in the Printers hands, Trumble made interest with Mr. Hartley, and prevailed on him to accept part of the demand, and to give orders to me to postpone (not discontinue the action, as Trumble is pleased to term it, on special agreement that Trumble paid off the costs, which order is as follows, viz.

"Mason and At. v. Trumble. } Venditioni Exponas returnable December term, 1775.

"POSTPONE the sale of the defendant's "estate, by you levied on, until further orders, "on condition he pays the costs of suit.

"*11th November*, 1775. JAMES HARTLEY.

"*To William Dewees, Esq; Sheriff.*"

On obtaining this conditional order, which was on Saturday, the 11th of November inst. as aforesaid, Trumble promised to pay costs Tuesday morning then next at farthest, as this was the special agreement on which the delay aforesaid was grounded, but in this I assert and say Trumble made default, and although he, in his curious publication, says he was at my office on the Tuesday appointed for payment, and that neither myself nor my Clerk were there when he so called, he might, and it was his indispensible duty to have called again: It sometimes, though not frequently, happens, that myself and Clerk are both from the office, as in the case of sales, &c.——But the matter was not continued for the costs of Mason and Hartley's suit, although according to solemn agreement those costs were to have been paid prior to a discontinuance, which he himself acknowledges, (as it is, and hath been the constant rule and custom of the Sheriff's office, as well now as in former Sheriffs times, to receive the costs on maters being thus put off, especially when the payment of costs hath been the condition of delay, &c.) And I am, I apprehend, reasonably enjoined by the Prothonotary and Gentlemen of the Law, to receive costs in such cases before proceedings are postponed, especially considering the manifest disadvantage a Sheriff must be put to in such cases; for instance, the Prothonotary and Gentlemen of the Law generally call on me quarterly for fees, and if when the discharge is as aforesaid grounded on payment of costs, I trust them out, I am under the necessity to advance them.—I say the matter was not continued for the costs aforesaid, but orders coming from Mr. Barker's Attorney to raise the monies due in that suit, which till this time had lain over from the time of levy made, by order of the said Attorney, was the cause why the advertisement was continued, and not for costs of Mason and Hartley's action, as Trumble maliciously is pleased to assert—But this part of the tune did not suit him to represent, for reasons easily suggested.

Trumble, on being informed of these latter orders from Mr. Barker's Attorney, consulted whilst in my office what method he should take to have this matter withdrawn, and was there informed his best way was to wait on Mr. Barker's Attorney and prevail on him for further time, which was kindly granted him, in the following words:

"*SIR*,

"I SHALL not urge for the sale of Mr. Francis Trumble's estate for a month, provided he "pays you all the costs in ten days in the execution at the suit of Mr. Samuel Barker, and no "other execution comes against him in the mean "time. THOMAS M'KEAN.

"*November* 17, 1775.

"*To William Dewees, Esq; Sheriff.*"

Trumble having obtained this last order, I gave him written directions to the respective Printers to have the advertisement discontinued.

Thus stand the facts truly—And altho' Trumble unjustly and without cause hath endeavoured to injure my reputation and brand me with cruelty, I flatter myself the Public, from the general tenor of my conduct, as well as this state, will be of opinion I have not injured the man, nor wantonly advertised his estate for costs only, as he is pleased invidiously to assert; and that I have done no more than my duty as a public officer—And I am confident, and can indisputably prove that during my being in office I have done the ungrateful man many distinguished favours out of the line of my duty, when those called by himself his friends had, according to his own phrase, deserted him.

I am, Gentlemen, the Public's
obliged friend and very humble servant,
WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, November 23, 1775.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by JOHN DUNLAP, at the *Newest Printing-Office* in *Market-Street*, where Subscriptions at Ten Shillings *per Annum*, Advertisements, *&c.* are thankfully received for this Paper.

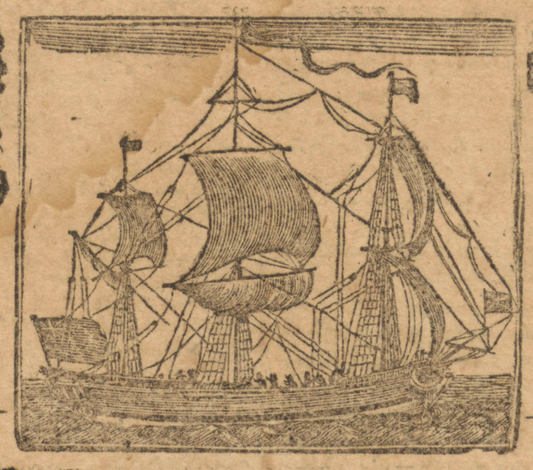
VOL. V. NUMB. 216.

DUNLAP's Pennsylvania Packet

OR, THE

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 11th, 1775.



TO BE SOLD BY
JOHN HART,
At his VENDUE STORE, the corner of South and Front-ſtreets, A neat aſſortment of
MERCHANDIZE,
AMONG WHICH ARE,

BROADCLOTHS, naps, coatings, forreſt cloths, emboſſed flannels, velverets, ſilk ferrets, furniture checks, Turky ſtripes, bed furniture, ſtuff ſhoes, camblets, worſted damaſks, everlaſtings, durants, tammies, ſhalloons, callimancoes, hair pluſh, worſted breeches patterns, bandano handkerchiefs, Iriſh linens, muſcovado ſugars, coffee, brandy, gin; a neat aſſortment of iron pots, kettles, bake ovens, ſtoves, &c.

N.B. GOODS for public and private ſale are received at ſaid Store, and ſold for Caſh only.

To be SOLD, wholeſale and retail, by
GEORGE RANKIN,
Next door to the ſhop he formerly kept in Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets,

WEST-INDIA rum, Jamaica ſpirits, Newbury rum, beſt French brandy, Holland Geneva, country ditto, Liſbon and mountain wines, coffee and ſpices. He diſtills cordials and manufactures chocolate in the beſt manner.—He has alſo to diſpoſe of for want of employ, a ſprightly ſervant lad, aged about ſeventeen years, having three years and an half to ſerve. Likewiſe, a few jarrs of the firſt quality ſweet oil.

MUSKETS
STOCKED in the beſt and neateſt manner, by
EDWARD POLE,
In Market-ſtreet, near the Court-houſe, Philadelphia;

WHERE may be had, the beſt kind of wires and bruſhes for firelocks, priming flaſks and oil bottles to fit in the cartouch boxes, muſket and piſtol balls, muſket and piſtol cartridges, and cartridge formers. Alſo cartridges made up on moderate terms, by the hundred or larger quantity.

N.B. A very neat cutteau de chaſe, a ſmall ſword and a fuſee, to be ſold at the above place.

Juſt publiſhed, printed and ſold by
R. AITKEN,
Printer and Bookſeller, oppoſite the London Coffee-houſe, in Front-ſtreet, Philadelphia, [Price *Two Shillings and Six Pence*]
A SHORT
INTRODUCTION
TO
ENGLISH GRAMMAR.
WITH CRITICAL NOTES.
By the Right Reverend ROBERT LOWTH, D. D.
Lord Biſhop of Oxford.

TO THE PUBLIC.

A Grammatical ſtudy of our own language makes no part of the ordinary method of inſtruction; and it is very ſeldom that we apply ourſelves to it afterward. Yet the want of it will not be effectually ſupplied by any other advantage whatſoever. Much practice in the polite world, and a general acquaintance with the beſt authors, are good helps; but alone will hardly be ſufficient: we have writers, who have enjoyed theſe advantages in their full extent, and yet cannot be recommended as models of an accurate ſtyle.

It will evidently appear from Dr. Lowth's notes, in his excellent Engliſh Grammar, that our beſt authors have committed groſs miſtakes for want of a due knowledge of the Engliſh Grammar, or at leaſt of a proper attention to the rules of it. Theſe notes are ſufficient to evince the neceſſity of the ſtudy of Grammar in our own language; and to admoniſh thoſe, who ſet up for authors, that they would do well to conſider this part of learning as an object not altogether beneath their regard.

To be SOLD or RENTED,
For a Term of Years,

ONE hundred acres of good LAND, lying on Little Choptank, within four miles of Taylor's Iſland, Dorcheſter County, Maryland: On ſaid land is a good new dwelling-houſe, and fiſh, fowl and oyſters to be had at all ſeaſons of the year within a very ſmall diſtance from the houſe. —One other place lying at the Head of Saſſafraſs, Kent County, Maryland; a lot of ground containing nearly ſix acres, on which is a good dwelling-houſe, ſtore-houſe, kitchen, ſhoemaker's ſhop, and tanyard, but ſomewhat out of repair. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber, living at Back Creek, Cæcil County, Maryland.

‡ WILLIAM WOOD.

JONATHAN MEREDITH,
TANNER, CURRIER, and LEATHER CUTTER,
In Third-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets, Philadelphia, has for SALE,

A LARGE quantity of boot legs and vamps, equal to any imported; a large quantity of South-Carolina ſoal leather; ditto of this country tannage; calfſkins and upper leather of all ſorts; coach roofs, covering leather, harneſs ditto, and all kinds of leather for ſaddlers and coachmakers, which he will ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms. —Orders for any quantity of the above-mentioned articles compleated in the beſt manner, on the ſhorteſt notice. §

TO BE SOLD,
AN extraordinary good and large IRON CHEST, made in the beſt and ſtrongeſt manner. Enquire of PHILIP BENEZET, at the corner of Market and Third-ſtreets, ‡

LOST,
At the Review on the 20th of June laſt, in this city,

A LARGE red leather POCKET-BOOK, with two memorandum-books or journals, one of which was juſt began; two letters directed to Benjamin Henſhaw; ſome notes, orders, and other papers, which can be of no value to any but the owner. There was alſo in the Pocket-book Six Pounds Ten Shillings, Jerſey and Pennſylvania money. Whoever brings the ſaid Pocket-book, Memorandum-books and other papers, ſhall be intitled to all the money ſo found in ſaid book, and THIRTY SHILLINGS beſides; or if they return all but the Pocket-book and money, they ſhall be intitled to TWENTY SHILLINGS, paid by the Printer hereof, and no queſtions aſked. ‡

October 24, 1775.

WHEREAS a certain JOHN JOYCE, a Doctor, came to the houſe of Arthur Miller, in Lorgan Townſhip, Cumberland County, on the 17th day of this inſtant, and on the 19th died and his body was committed to us the ſubſcribers, overſeers of the poor of ſaid Townſhip: We therefore deſire, that if the ſaid JOHN JOYCE has any friends or legal heirs, they will come properly atteſted, pay charges, and receive his goods, within thirty days after the date hereof, or we will be obliged to make public ſale thereof to defray his funeral expences.

‡ FRANCIS GRAHAM.
WILLIAM MONTGOMERY.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Socking Townſhip, Northampton County, a Dutch ſervant man named PHILIP SUPERT, twenty years of age, about five feet high, wears his own browniſh hair; had on when he went away, a brown jacket without ſleeves, Ruſſia linen ſhirt and trowſers, and old ſhoes with braſs buckles in them. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above Reward, paid by ‡ WILLIAM BAKER.

WHEREAS a certain Woman came to my houſe in Newport, Newcaſtle County, on Delaware, on or about the 23d day of October laſt, and left with me a black ſilk CLOAK, which ſhe ſaid ſhe found on the King's great road, directing me to give it to the owner when called for, him or her paying charges on the ſame: And whereas ſaid Woman nor the owner of ſaid Cloak have never ſince appeared, I think proper to give this public notice to any perſon who has loſt ſuch a Cloak, to come and prove his or her property, pay charges, and have it again.—LOST at the ſame time, a fine white ſhirt, a blue and white ſtriped cotton jacket, a pint decanter, a wine glaſs, and a half gallon caſe bottle. Whoever returns ſaid articles in ſuch order as when taken away, may depend on proper charges to be paid by me

†2 ELIZABETH BEATY.

Cæcil County, November 6, 1775.

THIS day was committed to my cuſtody as a Run-away, by the name of JOHN M'AFEE, an Iriſhman, about thirty years of age, five feet ten inches high; has on an old blue fearnought great-coat, old hat, and leather apron: He acknowledges himſelf to be a ſervant to Mr. Curtis Grubb. His maſter is deſired to pay charges and take him away.

† JOHN HAMILTON, Sheriff.

Cheſter-Town, Maryland, October 26th, 1775.

WAS committed to the goal of Kent County, in the province of Maryland, on the third inſt. three whitemen, who ſay they belong to Mr. JAMES KELSEY, at Patapſco ferry, in Anne Arundle County, Province of Maryland. One of them calls his name TIMOTHY DONOLAND, and ſays he is from Ireland, about nineteen years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, ſlender made. One other calls his name PATRICK HURLEY, and ſays he is from Ireland, about thirty years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high. The other calls his name SAMUEL STILL, and ſays he is from England, upwards of thirty years of age, about five feet eight or nine inches high. They ſay they came off in a yawl, in which they croſſed Cheſſapeake Bay, and landed near Worten Point, in the County where they are now confined.

Was alſo committed to the goal of the ſame county, on the 31ſt day of Auguſt laſt, a negro man, who calls his name WILL, and ſays he belongs to Mr. John Veale, of Cheſter County, Province of Pennſylvania: He is a well ſet fellow, little more than twenty years of age, five feet ſix or ſeven inches high; his cloathing was an oznabrugs ſhirt and trowſers and a new felt hat.——The maſter or maſters of the above mentioned ſervants and ſlave, are deſired to pay their fees and take them away.

§ EZEKIEL FORMAN, Sheriff.

THE Subſcriber has for ſale, or to rent, a Plantation of 300 acres of excellent unimproved land, on the weſt branch of Suſquehannah, in a good ſettlement. Another tract of 224 acres, in Shearman's Valley, with 20 acres of wheat and meadow thereon, under good fence, and a ſnug houſe and orchard, about five miles from a navigable river. Another tract containing 208 acres of unimproved land, on Big Buffaloe Creek; There is on it at leaſt 75 acres of beautiful bottom or meadow land. Another Plantation containing 218 acres, with about 10 acres of wheat in the ground, ſituate about twenty miles from Carliſle. Five other valuable tracts, differently ſituate in Cumberland County, near meeting-houſes, mill and market, in the center of the ſettlements.

† ALEXANDER POWER.

TO BE SOLD,
And may be entered upon next April,

A LOT of LAND ſituate in Newtown, Bucks County, 50 feet front by 150 feet deep, on which there is a new log ſtable, a new ſtone dwelling-houſe two ſtories high, the dimenſions of which are 19 by 27 feet, two rooms on each floor, and a cellar under the whole. The ſaid Houſe and Lot is pleaſantly ſituated, and convenient for public or private buſineſs. The terms of ſale will be made known by applying to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes.

ANDREW M'MINN.

N.B. It might ſuit a Stocking-weaver well, as that trade is much wanted in the town, &c.

Wilmington, 20th of 11th Month, 1775.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

SUPPOSED to be Stolen, from the borough of Wilmington, about the firſt of this inſtant, a light bay HORSE, about fifteen hands high, ſhod before with ſteeled ſhoes, has a large head, ſmalliſh neck, and narrow breaſt, off which the hair was chafed with a breaſt-plate; paces well, but has in his trot a kind of hop with the near fore foot; is high hip and crupper boned, and when hard rode has a lump or puff of wind on the near ſide of his neck, where he is trimmed for the bridle; is a well carriaged horſe, ſix or ſeven years old. It is ſuppoſed that he was ſtolen by one WELCH, who is advertiſed and deſcribed by David Cowpland, of Cheſter, in the Pennſylvania Journal, No. 1719, and had ſuch a horſe at ſaid Cowpland's. Whoever ſecures ſaid horſe, ſo that the owner may have him again, ſhall have the above Reward, and if brought home reaſonable charges, paid by

JOHN YARNELL.

N.B. It is thought ſaid Welch took him over Dunk's Ferry into the Jerſeys. †

A few PIPES of choice
TENERIFFE WINE,
PORT WINE by the quarter-caſk or doz.
And Old BARBADOS SPIRIT,
By the hogſhead or quarter-caſk,
TO BE SOLD BY
GEORGE MEADE AND Co.

GRAINS AND YEAST,
TO BE HAD OF
ROBERT HARE AND Co.
At the PORTER BREW-HOUSE between Vine and Race-ſtreets, in Water-ſtreet.

November 11, 1775.

THIRTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, in Coventry Townſhip, Cheſter County, a likely ſorrel MARE, near fifteen hands high, ſeven years old laſt ſpring, has a white ſtar on her forehead, thick long mane mixed with white hairs and part hanging the near ſide, paces well. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Mare ſo that the owner may have her again, ſhall receive the above Reward and reaſonable charges, paid by

§ SUSANNA WELLS.

TO BE SOLD,
THE TIME of an Engliſh ſervant Man, by trade a blackſmith, and underſtands forging gun barrels. Enquire of the Printer. ‖

To the Printer of the PUBLIC ADVERTISER.

SIR,

THE acts of our national tragedy is begun: A horrid ſcene is opened: How it will be cloſed Heaven only knows! But if the "*Title leaf foretells the nature of the tragic volume*, it muſt end as little to the benefit and reputation of the authors, as to the public intereſt and ſatisfaction. One box of ſpectators will indeed be highly pleaſed with the repreſentation. What a delightful ſpectacle for our late enemies! If any thing can comfort them for their numerous loſſes and humiliations, it muſt be their agreeable proſpect of our deſtruction, preparing with our own hands. All our honour, all our firmneſs, all our ſtrength and wealth is to be called forth, exerted, and concentered to this one point. More generous blood has been already ſpilt than would have been expended in the conqueſt of Mexico. The gazette indeed comforts us in the midſt of theſe calamities, by telling us how glorioufly this man behaved, how nobly that died; animæq; magne prodigus. Such conſolation but adds to our miſeries, when we reflect to what better purpoſes ſuch valour might have been employed. This valour well directed againſt proper objects, might have recover the Manilla ranſom; might have vindicated the inſult at Falkland's Iſland. To purchaſe a momentary peace with Spain, we gave up eight hundred thouſand pounds, ſtill due, by that ranſom; and at the very time when we ſeemed moſt determined to declare war, ſecretly edgaged to relinquiſh and abandon that iſland. We meanly kiſſed the hand that gave the blow; we were afraid where no fear was; bore diſhonourably what might have been reſented ſafely, nay, what ought to have been reſented in any circumſtance, and at any hazard; but, in a conteſt with our fellow ſubjects, where the juſtice of the cauſe is doubtful, no ſcruples alarm our breaſts, they are ſteeled againſt compaſſion. Inſtead of ſoftening towards each other by degrees, we ruſh headlong to war; a war of the moſt bloody kind. A *civil* war muſt now determine whether the authority of this country over North-America muſt be maintained or ſubverted. We have committed the firſt and deareſt intereſts of this country to the deciſion of the ſword, whoſe double edge bears equally againſt us: Each ſide cuts to the bone: For whether the enthuſiaſt of America bleeds, or Britiſh and Iriſh valour fall, the national ſtrength is impaired; the whole community ſuffers; an exaſperated, determined and *united* people have ſought their remedy in reſiſtance; we have *felt* the manner of it. Vanity and preſumption encouraged men here to think they would not reſiſt: The firſt betrayed us into this error, the laſt made us perſiſt in it. A ſyſtem of lies dreſſed up to deceive the nation, and impoſe on Parliament, has been invented. But where are now thoſe wretched flatterers, thoſe falſe prophets, who told us the Americans could not fight? Do not guilt and ſhame overwhelm them? And how do thoſe men feel whoſe weakneſs and credulity believed them? One man was made a General for his ill-told, ſtupid ſtory. A conſciouſneſs of ſuch baſeneſs will be a more laſting reward. But leaving theſe worthies to their own reflections, let us proceed and examine our conduct ſince. That eagerneſs which hurried on our determination to war, could be equalled by nothing but our ſlowneſs in operation. When we found that the Americans were preparing and arming, we gave them a twelvemonth to diſcipline their troops; to conſider and digeſt a plan of action. Some perhaps may diſcover a want of wiſdom; but no man can diſpute our generoſity in allowing them ſo much time, and ſuch fair play.

I know that many perſons here affect to throw all the blame of our dilatory conduct on General Gage. They are unjuſt in their aſperſions; and *ſome* in high office would be glad to diſturb his pillow to ſleep more quietly on their own. But their conſcience will not ſuffer them; they *know* that they had determined to enforce the ſyſtem of taxation before that officer went to America; and ſurely when they had reſolved to liſten to no petitions contrary to that ſyſtem, their preparation ſhould have kept pace with their determinations. Why then was he ſent ſingle and unarmed into that neſt of hornets? Had that force been diſpatched *ſpeedily* and *collectively* during the laſt year, which has been eked out by detail in this, perhaps this revolt might have been prevented, or at leaſt encountered with a more reaſonable expectation of ſucceſs. A ſeaſonable and powerful effort made at *once*, might have broke through theſe complicated *evils*. From his want of this force, the Provincials armed and exerciſed under the very noſe of our General, who brought neither terror to affright, or ſtrength to diſarm or diſperſe them. When by draining the different provinces he had at length collected three thouſand troops together, he had too many to ſubſiſt and too few to act. With this handful of men he was to awe and ſecure a large capital full of determined Americans, to ſeize and defend all the heights above Boſton, to guard all the hollow ways and defiles, woods and rivers, and to diſperſe the whole aſſembled force of the Provincials. All this was expected from General Gage; how reaſonably let the public judge. The truth is, men are ignorant and weak enough to expect happy conſequences from a war eſtabliſhed on falſe principles. Inſtead of arming properly before we declared our intentions, we ſhewed our intentions before we armed; were ready with nothing but our pens and tongues, and news-paper valour; but we wanted men to fight our numerous and hardy adverſaries, not daſtards to rail at them. the true œconomy of war conſiſts in ſupplying it amply in the beginning; a faint parſimonious aid defeats the end it attempts to ſerve; it will no more bring our cauſe to a good iſſue, than a ſingle fee will decide a Chancery ſuit in our favour. Law and War are hungry monſters; they muſt be well fed. At preſent (to borrow a great man's expreſſion) our troops are ſerved up like beef-ſteakes, hot and hot. It is our misfortune to have totally miſtaken the nature of the war. *Qui dominus eſt maris imperator eſt terræ*; by our fleet we had the certain means of reducing the Americans to reaſonable terms, *a naval blockade* was the true and effectual plan; it was in vain recommended both in and out of Parliament by officers of diſtinction, whoſe ſervices, judgment and experience gave them ſome little claim to the public attention; but obſtinacy will embrace any wild expedient ſooner than confeſs an error. Now *foreign* mercenaries are thought of; and finding our own land-force inſufficient, we baſely implore the aſſiſtance of our newly conquered ſubjects, we cloath and arm the Canadians and Savages, make them the arbiters of North-America. They will effect as friends what they could not do as enemies. Thoſe inſtruments of death, which are ſcarce cleanſed from the brains and ſcalps of our fellow-ſubjects, are again to be buried in their ſkulls, and by our inſtigation too! Surely the public indignation and reſentment muſt at laſt puniſh theſe monſtrous horrid meaſures, unleſs it ſhall have pleaſed Heaven to fix on the authors, as the inſtruments of his vengeance upon this capricious, haughty, inſolent, and luxurious nation.

CASSANDRA.

EXTRACTS *from the* JOURNAL *of the* CONGRESS.

In CONGRESS, JUNE 15, 1775.

Resolved,

THAT a General be appointed to command all the Continental Forces, raised or to be raised for the defence of American Liberty.

That five hundred dollars per month be allowed for the pay and expences of the General.

The Congress then proceeded to the choice of a General by ballot, and *George Washington*, Esq; was unanimously elected.

JUNE 16, 1775.

The President informed Col. Washington that the Congress had yesterday unanimously made choice of him to be General and Commander in Chief of the American forces, and requested he would accept of that employment; to which Col. Washington, standing in his place, answered:

"*Mr. President,*

"Though I am truly sensible of the high honour done me in this appointment, yet, I feel great distress from a consciousness, that my abilities and military experience may not be equal to the extensive and important trust: However, as the Congress desire it, I will enter upon the momentous duty, and exert every power I possess in their service and for support of the glorious cause. I beg they will accept my most cordial thanks for this distinguished testimony of their approbation.

"But, lest some unlucky event should happen unfavourable to my reputation, I beg it may be remembered by every Gentleman in the room, that I this day declare with the utmost sincerity, I do not think myself equal to the command I am honoured with.

"As to pay, Sir, I beg leave to assure the Congress, that as no pecuniary consideration could have tempted me to accept this arduous employment, at the expence of my domestic ease and happiness, I do not wish to make any profit from it. I will keep an exact account of my expences. Those I doubt not they will discharge, and that is all I desire.

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to draught a Commission and Instructions for the General.

The persons chosen to compose the Committee were Mr. *Lee*, Mr. *E. Rutledge* and Mr. *J. Adams*.

The Congress resumed the consideration of the report from the Committee of the whole, and came to the following resolutions:

Resolved, That two Major Generals be appointed for the American Army.

That the pay of each of the Major-Generals be *One Hundred* and *Sixty-six Dollars* per month.

That when any of these act in a separate department, he be allowed for his pay and expences *Three Hundred* and *Thirty-two Dollars* per month.

That there be eight Brigadiers-General.

That the pay of each of the Brigadiers-General be *One Hundred* and *Twenty-five Dollars* per month.

That there be one Adjutant-General.

That his pay be *One Hundred* and *Twenty-five Dollars* per month.

That there be one Commissary-General of stores and provisions.

That his pay be *Eighty Dollars* per month.

That there be one Quarter-Master-General for the Grand Army, and one Deputy under him for the separate Army.

That the pay of the Quarter-Master-General be *Eighty Dollars* per month, and that of the Deputy *Forty Dollars* per month.

That there be one Pay-Master General, and a Deputy under him for the army in a separate department; that the pay for the Pay-Master-General himself be *One Hundred Dollars* per month, and for the Deputy Pay-Master under him *Fifty Dollars* per month.

That there be one Chief Engineer at the Grand Army, and that his pay be *Sixty Dollars* per month.

That two Assistants be employed under him, and that the pay of each of them be *Twenty Dollars* per month.

That there be one Chief Engineer for the Army in a separate department, and two Assistants under him; that the pay of the Chief Engineer be *Sixty Dollars* per month, and the pay of the Assistants each *Twenty Dollars* per month.

That there be three Aids-de-Camp; and that their pay be *Thirty three Dollars* per month each.

That there be a Secretary to the General; and that his pay be *Sixty-six Dollars* per month.

That there be a Secretary to the Major-General acting in a separate department; and that his pay be *Thirty three Dollars* per month.

That there be a Commissary of the Musters.

JUNE 17, 1775.

The Committee appointed to draught a Commission to the General, reported the same, which being read by paragraphs and debated, was agreed to as follows:

IN CONGRESS.

The DELEGATES of the UNITED COLONIES of *New Hampshire, Massachusetts-Bay, Rhode-island, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania*, the counties *of New-Castle, Kent* and *Sussex* on *Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina*, and *South-Carolina*.

To GEORGE WASHINGTON, ESQUIRE.

WE reposing especial trust and confidence in your patriotism, valour, conduct and fidelity, do by these presents constitute and appoint you, to be General and Commander in Chief, of the army of the United Colonies, and of all the forces now raised or to be raised by them, and of all others, who shall voluntarily offer their service, and join the said army for the defence of American liberty, and for repelling every hostile invasion thereof: And you are hereby vested with full power and authority to act as you shall think for the good and welfare of the service.

And we do hereby strictly charge and require all officers and soldiers under your command, to be obedient to your orders, and diligent in the exercise of their several duties.

And we do also enjoin and require you, to be careful in executing the great trust reposed in you, by causing strict discipline and order to be observed in the army, and that the soldiers be duly exercised and provided with all convenient necessaries.

And you are to regulate your conduct in every respect by the rules and discipline of war (as herewith given you) and punctually to observe and follow such orders and directions from time to time, as you shall receive from this or a future Congress of these United Colonies or Committee of Congress.

This Commission to continue in force, until revoked by this or a future Congress.

By Order of the Congress.

Ordered, That the same be fairly transcribed, signed by the President, attested by the Secretary, and delivered to the General.

Resolved unanimously, Whereas the Delegates of all the Colonies from Nova Scotia to Georgia, in Congress assembled, have unanimously chosen *GEORGE WASHINGTON*, Esquire, to be General and Commander in Chief of such forces as are or shall be raised for the maintenance and preservation of American Liberty; this Congress doth now declare, that they will maintain and assist him, and adhere to him the said *George Washington* with their lives and fortunes in the same cause.

The Congress then proceeded to the choice of the officers in the army by ballot.

Artemus Ward, Esquire, was chosen first Major General.

Horatio Gates, Esquire, Adjutant General.

Resolved, That *Horatio Gates*, Esquire, now chosen Adjutant General, shall have the rank of Brigadier General.

Charlee Lee, Esquire, second Major General.

JUNE 19, 1775.

Ordered, That Mr. *Henry*, Mr. *Lynch*, and Mr. *J. Adams*, be a Committee to wait upon General *Lee*, and to inform him of his appointment, and request his answer whether he will except the command.

The Committee returned and reported, that they had waited on General *Lee*, and informed him of his appointment, and that he gave for answer: "That he had the highest sense of the honour conferred upon by the Congress; that no effort in his power shall be wanting to serve the American cause."

Resolved, That Mr. *Lee*, Mr. *E. Rutledge*, and Mr. *J. Adams*, be a Committee to prepare the form of a commission for the Major Generals, also for the Brigadier Generals, and other officers in the army.

Resolved, That there be four Major Generals.

The Congress then proceeded to choose the two remaining Major Generals, when *Philip Schuyler*, Esq; was chosen third Major General, and *Israel Putnam*, Esq; was unanimously chosen fourth Major General.

The Committee appointed to prepare the form of a Commission for the Major and Brigadier Generals reported the same, which being agreed,

Ordered, That a copy thereof be made out, signed by the President, and attested by the Secretary, for each of the Major Generals and Brigadier Generals.

JUNE 22, 1775.

Resolved, That the number of Brigadier-Generals be augmented to eight; and the same were chosen by ballot as follows:

Seth Pomeroy, Esq; first Brigadier General.
Richard Montgomery, Esq; second ditto.
David Worster, Esq; third ditto.
William Heath, Esq; fourth ditto.
Joseph Spencer, Esq; fifth ditto.
John Thomas, Esq; sixth ditto.
John Sullivan, Esq; seventh ditto.
Nathaniel Green, Esq; eighth ditto.

Resolved, That a sum not exceeding two millions of Spanish milled dollars be emitted by the Congress in bills of credit, for the defence of America.

Resolved, That the Twelve Confederated Colonies be pledged for the redemption of the bills of credit now directed to be emitted.

JULY 8, 1775.

A letter to the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Livery of London, was agreed to as follows:

MY LORD,

PERMIT the Delegates of the people of Twelve ancient Colonies, to pay your Lordship and the very respectable body of which you are head, the just tribute of gratitude and thanks, for the virtuous and unsolicited resentment you have shewn to the violated rights of a free people. The city of London, my Lord, having in all ages, approved itself the patron of liberty and the support of just government, against lawless tyranny and oppression, cannot fail to make us deeply sensible of the powerful aid, our cause must receive from such advocates. A cause, my Lord, worthy the support of the first city in the world, as it involves the fate of a great continent, and threatens to shake the foundations of a flourishing, and until lately, a happy empire.

North-America, my Lord, wishes most ardently for a lasting connection with Great-Britain on terms of just and equal liberty; less than which generous minds will not offer, nor brave and free ones be willing to receive.

A cruel war has at length been opened against us, and whilst we prepare to defend ourselves like the descendants of Britons, we still hope that the mediation of wise and good citizens, will at length prevail over despotism, and restore harmony and peace, on permanent principles, to an oppressed and divided empire.

We have the honour to be,
My Lord,
With great esteem,
Your Lordship's
Faithful friends and fellow subjects.

JULY 13, 1775.

The Committee appointed to prepare proper Talks to the Indians, reported the same, which was agreed to as follows.

A SPEECH to the Six Confederate Nations, MOHAWKS, ONEIDAS, TUSCARORAS, ONANDAGAS, CAYUGAS, SENEKAS, *from the Twelve United Colonies, convened in Council at Philadelphia.*

Brothers, Sachems and Warriors,

WE, the Delegates from the Twelve United Provinces, viz. *New-Hampshire, Massachusetts-Bay, Rhode-Island, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania*, the three Lower Counties of *Newcastle, Kent* and *Sussex*, on Delaware, *Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina*, and *South-Carolina*, now sitting in General Congress at Philadelphia, send this Talk to you our Brothers. We are sixty-five in number, chosen and appointed by the people throughout all these Provinces and Colonies, to meet and sit together in one great Council, to consult together for the common good of the land, and speak and act for them.

Brothers, in our consultation we have judged it proper and necessary to send you this Talk, as we are upon the same island, that you may be informed of the reasons of this great Council, the situation of our civil constitution, and our disposition towards you our Indian Brothers *of ths Six Nations and their allies.*

(Three Strings, or a small Belt.)

Brothers and Friends, now attend,

When our fathers crossed the great water and came over to this land, the King of England gave them a Talk; assuring them that they and their children should be his children, and that if they would leave their native country and make settlements, and live here, and buy, and sell, and trade with their brethren beyond the water, they should still keep hold of the same covenant chain and enjoy peace—And it was covenanted, that the fields, houses, goods and possessions which our fathers should acquire, should remain to them as their own, and be their children's forever, and at their sole disposal.

Trusting that this covenant should never be broken, our fathers came a great distance beyond the great water, laid out their money here, built houses, cleared fields, raised crops, and through their own labour and industry grew tall and strong.

They have bought, sold and traded with England according to agreement, sending to them such things as they wanted, and taking in exchange such things as were wanted here.

The King of England and his people kept the way open for more than one hundred years, and by our trade became richer, and by a union with us, greater and stronger than the other Kings and people who lived beyond the water.

All this time they lived in great friendship with us, and we with them; for we are brothers—one blood.

Whenever they were struck, we instantly felt as though the blow had been given to us—their enemies were our enemies.

Whenever they went to war, we sent our men to stand by their side and fight for them, and our money to help them and make them strong.

They thanked us for our love and sent us good Talks, and renewed their promise to be one people for ever.

Brothers and Friends, open a kind ear!

We will now tell you of the quarrel betwixt the Counsellors of King George and the Inhabitants and Colonies of America.

Many of his Counsellors are proud and wicked men—They persuade the King to break the covenant chain, and not to send us any more good Talks. A considerable number have prevailed upon him to enter into a new covenant against us, and have torn asunder and cast behind their backs the good old covenant which their ancestors and ours entered into and took strong hold of.

They now tell us they will slip their hand into our pockets without asking, as though it were their own; and at their pleasure they will take from us our Charters or written civil Constitution which we love as our lives—also our plantations, our houses and goods whenever they please, without asking our leave. That our vessels may go to *this* Island in the sea, but to *this* or *that* particular Island we shall not trade any more.—And in case of our non-compliance with these new orders, they shut up our harbours.

Brothers, this is our present situation—thus have many of the King's Counsellors and Servants dealt with us. If we submit, or comply with their demands, you can easily perceive to what state we will be reduced. If our people labour on the field, they will not know who shall enjoy the crop.—If they hunt in the woods, it will be uncertain who shall taste of the meat or have the skins. If they build houses they will not know whether they may sit round the fire, with their wives and children.—They cannot be sure whether they shall be permitted to eat, drink, and wear the fruits of their own labour and industry.

Brothers and Friends of the Six Nations, attend,

We upon this Island have often spoke and intreated the King and his Servants the Counsellors, that peace and harmony might still continue between us—that we cannot part with or loose our hold of the old covenant chain which united our fathers and theirs—that we want to brighten this chain—and keep the way open as our fathers did; that we want to live with them as brothers, labour, trade, travel abroad, eat and drink in peace. We have often asked them to love us and live in such friendship with us as their fathers did with ours.

We told them again that we judged we were exceedingly injured, that they might as well kill us, as take away our property and the necessaries of life. We have asked why they treat us thus?—What has become of our repeated addresses and supplications to them? Who hath shut the ears of the King to the cries of his children in America? No soft answer—no pleasant voice from beyond the water has yet sounded in our ears.

Brothers, thus stands the matter betwixt Old England and America. You Indians know how things are proportioned in a family—between the father and the son—the child carries a little pack—England we regard as the father—this Island may be compared to the son.

The father has a numerous family—both at home and upon this island.—He appoints a great number of servants to assist him in the government of his family. In process of time, some of his servants grow proud and ill-natured—they were displeased to see the boy so alert and walk on so nimbly with his pack. They tell the father and advise him to enlarge the child's pack—they prevail—the pack is encreased—the child takes it up again—as he thought it might be the father's pleasure—speaks but few words—those very small—for he was loth to offend the father. Those proud and wicked servants finding they had prevailed, laughed to see the boy sweat and stagger under his increased load. By and by, they apply to the father to double the boy's pack, because they heard him complain—and without any reason said they—he is a cross child—correct him if he complains any more. The boy intreats the father—addresses the great servants in a decent manner, that the pack might be lightened—he could not go any farther—humbly asks, if the old fathers, in any of their records, had described such a pack for the child—after all the tears and entreaties of the child, the pack is redoubled—the child stands a little while staggering under the weight—ready to fall every moment. However he entreats the father once more, though so faint he could only lisp out his last humble supplication—waits awhile—no voice returns. The child concludes the father could not hear—those proud servants had intercepted his supplications, or stopped the ears of the father. He therefore gives one struggle and throws off the pack, and says he cannot take it up again—such a weight will crush him down and kill him—and he can but die if he refuses.

Upon this, those servants are very wroth, and tell the father many false stories respecting the child—they bring a great cudgel to the father, asking him to take it in his hand and strike the child.

This may serve to illustrate the present condition of the King's American subjects or children.

Amidst these oppressions we now and then heard a mollifying and reviving voice from some of the King's wise counsellors, who are our friends and feel for our distresses, when they heard our complaints and our cries, they applied to the King, also told those wicked servants, that this child in America was not a cross boy, it had sufficient reasons for crying, and if the cause of its complaint was neglected, it would soon assume the voice of a man, plead for justice like a man, and defend its rights and support the old covenant chain of the fathers.

Brothers, listen!

Notwithstanding all our intreaties, we have but little hope that the King will send us any more good Talks, by reason of his evil counsellors; they have persuaded him to send an army of soldiers and many ships of war to rob and destroy us. They have shut up many of our harbours, seized and taken into possession many of our vessels: The soldiers have struck the blow, killed some of our people, the blood now runs of the American children: They have also burned our houses and towns, and taken much of our goods.

Brothers! we are now necessitated to *rise* and *forced* to fight, or give up our civil constitution, run-away and leave our farms and houses behind us. This must not be. Since the King's wicked counsellors will not open their ears, and consider our just complaints, and the cause of our weeping, and hath given the blow, we are determined to drive away the King's soldiers, and to kill and destroy all those wicked men we find in arms against the peace of the Twelve United Colonies upon this island. We think our cause is just; therefore, hope GOD will be on our side. We do not take up the hatchet and struggle for honour or conquest; but to maintain our civil constitution and religious privileges, the very same for which our forefathers left their native land and came to this country.

Brothers, and Friends!

We desire you will hear and receive what we have now told you, and that you will open a good ear and listen to what we are now going to say. This is a family quarrel between us and Old England. You Indians are not concerned in it. We don't wish you to take up the hatchet against the King's troops. We desire you to remain at home and not join either side; but keep the hatchet buried deep. In the name and behalf of all our people we ask and desire you to love peace and maintain it, and to love and sympathize with us in our troubles; that the path may be kept open with all our people and yours, to pass and repass, without molestation.

Brothers! we live upon the same ground with you. The same island is our common birth place. We desire to sit down under the same tree of peace with you: Let us water its roots and cherish its growth, till the large leaves and flourishing branches shall extend to the setting sun, and reach the skies.

Brothers, observe well!

What it is we have asked of you?—Nothing but peace, notwithstanding our present disturbed situation—and if application should be made to you by any of the King's unwise and wicked ministers to join on their side—We only advise you to deliberate with great caution, and in your wisdom look forward to the consequences of a compliance. For if the King's troops take away our property, and destroy us who are of the same blood with themselves—What can you, who are Indians, expect from them afterwards?

Therefore we say, Brothers, take care—hold fast to your covenant chain.—You now know our disposition towards you, the six nations of Indians and your allies--Let this our good Talk remain at *Onondaga*, your central council house. We depend upon you to send and acquaint your allies to the northward, the seven tribes on the river St. Lawrence, that you have this Talk of ours at the great Council Fire of the six nations. And when they return, we invite your great men to come and converse farther with us at Albany, where we intend to rekindle the Council Fire, which your and our ancestors sat round in great friendship.

Brothers and Friends!

We greet you all,
Farewell.

(The large Belt of Intelligence and Declaration.)

Brothers!

We have said we wish you Indians may continue in peace with one another, and with us the White People. Let us both be cautious in our behaviour towards each other at this critical state of affairs. This island now trembles, the wind whistles from almost every quarter—let us fortify our minds and shut our ears against false rumours—let us be cautious what we receive for truth, unless spoken by wise and good men. If any thing disagreeable should ever fall out between us, the Twelve United Colonies, and you, the Six Nations, to wound our peace, let us immediately seek measures for healing the breach. From the present situation of our affairs, we judge it wise and expedient to kindle up a small council-fire at Albany, where we may hear each other's voice, and disclose our minds more fully to one another. *(A small Belt.)*

Ordered, That a similar Talk be prepared for the other Indian Nations, preserving the tenor of the above, and altering it so as to suit the Indians in the several departments.

The Congress then proceeded to the choice of Commissioners for Indian Affairs, and after some debate, agreed that the nomination of Commissioners for the southern department be postponed till Tuesday next.

Mr. *Franklin*, Mr. *Henry*, and Mr. *Wilson* were unanimously elected for the middle department.

The Congress then proceeded to elect the Commissioners for the northern department, and the following Gentlemen were chosen, viz. Major General *Philip Schuyler*, Major *Joseph Hawley*, Mr. *Turbot Francis*, Mr. *Oliver Woolcot*, and Mr. *Volkert P. Douw*.

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W. AND T. BRADFORD,
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JOURNAL
OF THE
PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONGRESS,
Held at PHILADELPHIA, May 10, 1775.

By a veſſel arrived at New-York, we have the following articles.

LONDON, *September* 19.

YESTERDAY an expreſs arrived with the account of the ſafe arrival in the Downs of the Charming Sally, Capt. Robertſon, with diſpatches from Gen. Gage, dated the 16th of Auguſt, and has on board many ſick and wounded ſoldiers.

Extract of a letter from Plymouth, Sept. 15.

"This day arrived here the Charming Nancy, Daviſon, from Boſton; ſhe was only 24 days on her paſſage; Gen. Gage's Lady came paſſenger in her. This ſhip has brought home 170 ſick and wounded ſoldiers and officers. By her there is an account that no action had happened between the Regulars and the Provincials, ſince the 17th of laſt June, nor did the General think it proper to hazard an engagement till reinforced by a body of freſh troops."

The diſpatches brought by the above ſhip, were forwarded to Lord Dartmouth's office.

It is ſaid that an addreſs to his Majeſty, on the preſent ſtate of affairs in Great Britain and her Colonies, ſimilar to thoſe from Mancheſter, Liverpool, &c. will ſoon be ſet on foot among ſome of the merchants and traders of the city of London

Sept. 21. There are letters in town by the Charming Sally, from Boſton, which mention, that the Provincials have made themſelves maſters of ſome important poſts, which they have intrenched in a manner ſtrong beyond conception; and that the talk among the King's officers, of attacking them when the reinforcements arrive, is now dropt, as they confeſs they could not come to an engagement even ſuppoſing their number to be equal, without a material diſadvantage.

The Charlotte, Gafney, from Philadelphia, is arrived at Waterford.

Sept. 22. Two Hanoverian Officers of diſtinction arrived in town from Hanover on Wedneſday night, and yeſterday they waited on his Majeſty at Kew, with whom they had the honor of a conference.

The clerks in the plantation office are ordered to regulate and adjuſt the American accounts for the inſpection of Parliament at their next meeting.

It is with pleaſure we hear that Lord Chatham is ſo well recovered as to propoſe conſtant attendance in Parliament this ſeſſion.

A bill for ſettling an unalterable compact between this country and America, for the future government and tranquility of the latter country, is now under the conſideration of the cabinet. A certain noble Lord in office, who has planned the bill, is to make the motion the ſecond week after the meeting of parliament. The general object of the propoſed regulation is to put the Americans on the ſame footing of freedom, and under the ſame advantages, with the reſt of his Majeſty's ſubjects. The whole continent is to be divided into large diſtricts, each of which is to ſend a repreſentative to the Britiſh parliament. The number of repreſentatives at firſt is to be rendered proportionable to the revenue that is expected to be raiſed by the introduction of the ſame laws of cuſtom and exciſe, and the ſame privileges of trade prevailing in Great Britain. In proportion as that revenue ſhall encreaſe, their number is to be enlarged. But proviſion is to be made, that at no period that number ſhall exceed one ſixth part of the Houſe of Commons. In conſequence of this regulation, all the governments ſubſiſting in America, except Canada, are to be diſſolved. No Governor, no Council, no Aſſembly for the future! for as all the inhabitants of the Britiſh empire have (to uſe a metaphor) but *one fold*, they are to have but *one ſhepherd*. Boards of cuſtom and exciſe are to be eſtabliſhed in places thought the moſt convenient; and courts of juſtice poſſeſſing the ſame powers within their reſpective juriſdictions with thoſe of the King's Bench and Exchequer in England, are to be erected in the moſt centrical ſituations; and the mode of appeal, as here, is to be in the Houſe of Lords. In ſhort, every regulation now exiſting, calculated to keep up a diſtinction, is to be removed. The acts of the American aſſemblies are to be entirely abrogated, and the law of England is to take place every where except in Canada. To prevent inconveniencies, againſt which the law of England does not always provide, an act is to be paſſed comprehending all the neceſſary and local regulations contained in the acts of the different municipal legiſlatures of America. In a few days all the particulars of this very important bill will be printed.

Yeſterday in the forenoon the Earl of Dartmouth went to Kew, and held a long conference with his Majeſty; at the ſame time ſeveral freſh diſpatches arrived at the Earl's office, which were laid before his Majeſty by his Lordſhip.

An Evening Paper ſays, authentic intelligence has been received, that General Schuyler had left a garriſon in Ticonderoga, and was in full march into the heart of Canada. The inhabitants of that province (at leaſt many of them) it is ſaid, have expreſſed a wiſh to join the American Confederacy. If the cloathing and arms from England arrive while General Schuyler is there, they will fall into the hands of the Provincials. General Carleton is at Montreal; but his force is ſo inconſiderable, that ſeveral of the friends of Government here, already confeſs they are in pain for Canada.

Lord Cavan, it is reported, is to go out to America as commander of the foreign mercenaries, which the Parliament are to take into their pay, the firſt week of the ſeſſions.

Wedneſday morning four large ſhips were taken into the tranſport ſervice, and are ordered to be got ready with all expedition, to carry over muſkets, &c. for the troops in America.

NEW-YORK, *December* 7.

We have juſt heard the following verbal account, brought by the eaſtern poſt, viz ——That one of our provincial armed veſſels had juſt taken and brought into —— a ſtore ſhip from England, from which they had taken the following articles, ſaid to be as ſuitable for our preſent occaſion, as if they had been ſent according to an invoice from the Continental Congreſs, and that General Waſhington, when the poſt left Cambridge, had ſent waggons, &c. to bring them to the camp, viz.

30 tons of Cartridges,	2500 ſtands of ſmall Arms,
2 braſs 24 pounders,	2 braſs 18 pounders,
one 13 inch Mortar,	ſome ſmall Mortars, &c.

The whole eſtimated at 30,000l. ſterling value.

NEW-JERSEY.

A MESSAGE *from the Governor to the Council.*

GENTLEMEN,

THE uninterrupted harmony which has ſubſiſted between me and the council, has been one of the moſt ſatisfactory events of my adminiſtration. It nas been my conſtant inclination and endeavour to preſerve it by every means conſiſtent with my duty. My conduct to you as a body, and as individuals, has ever been ſuch as to manifeſt a diſpoſition to oblige you as far as was in my power. If this has been hitherto the caſe (which I believe none of you will deny) it is not probable that I ſhould, at this unhappy period, wantonly and without cauſe, do any thing that might endanger that harmony, or occaſion "even the appearance of diſunion." Why you ſhould, therefore, of a ſudden, apprehend that I meant, in my reply to your addreſs, to caſt any reflections on your conduct, I cannot conceive. If my expreſſions are, as you ſay, *darkly* penned, that circumſtance might have afforded you a juſt pretence for aſking an *explanation*, but ſurely not for an unheſitating *application* to *yourſelves* of any matter "which your *conſciences* tell you that you do not *deſerve*.

Your addreſs was perfectly ſatisfactory to me, except that part in which you gave your opinion reſpecting the perſonal ſafety of the officers of this government. I ſhould have been very happy if I could have joined you in that opinion; and ſhould not then have failed congratulating you on ſo joyful an occaſion. It did not appear to me that it was warranted by the circumſtances really exiſting in the province, and it evidently carried with it an implication that the degree of apprehenſion mentioned in my ſpeech was ill-founded. As nothing was farther from my intentions than the exciting of falſe alarms, I did not chooſe to lie even under the ſuſpicion. On that account I thought it neceſſary to particularize ſome of the reaſons which induced me to differ in ſentiments with you in that point. Whether you or I have the beſt grounds for our opinion, others will judge. I expreſs'd not the leaſt doubt of your thinking the opinion you have juſt and right, but I thought it proper at the ſame time to aſſure you, that I could not agree with you in that opinion, "without being guilty of a ſubterfuge, which gentlemen of your candour muſt diſapprove." Why you ſhould from theſe words ſuppoſe, that I meant a diſtant hint, that you had been guilty of ſuch a ſubterfuge, I cannot imagine; eſpecially as your "conſciences tell you that you do not deſerve it." Nor can I conceive that you have the leaſt pretence for taxing me with "throwing an unworthy reflection on the inhabitants of this province." Whatever I may think applicable to *ſome individuals* on the preſent occaſion, I have ſaid nothing which can, without manifeſt perverſion of my words, be applied to the people at large. My real opinion of them, and my confidence in their affection and regard, are too fully and clearly expreſſed in my ſpeech, and my conduct has been conformable thereto, not to defeat any purpoſe that may be intended by ſuch an unworthy ſuggeſtion.

Though I think as favourable of the crown-officers *in general* in this province as you can do, yet I am not able to comprehend that it muſt therefore be an "ungenerous inſinuation" to intimate that *ſome* of them may have been induced by timidity or other motives, to "depart from the line of their duty." That *ſome* have actually departed from the line of their duty, from ſome motives or other, is a matter too publickly known to juſtify any attempt at concealment, particularly as you have at this ſeſſion adviſed me to ſuſpend one of the moſt conſiderable of them from his office on that account only.—

I entirely agree with you that "*aſperſions* ought not to be thrown out but on the *ſureſt grounds*." Why, then, have you, without any foundation whatever, thrown out that a "*general* calumny and detraction" on "*all ranks of people* in this province" is to be found in my reply? Is it becauſe I there told you, that "it is not *likely* that there will be found *many* of them who will chuſe to pay ſuch a price (as their honour) for ſuch a conſideration" as their ſafety? Or is it becauſe I ſaid that it was not "*probable* (if they ſhould) that they would meet with your approbation?" Or is it merely to give you ſome pretence for introducing an, otherwiſe, inapplicable quotation?

Far be it from me (however we may differ in ſentiments on particular points) to pretend any doubt of your zeal in the cauſe "of public juſtice, the honour of government, and ſupport of the conſtitution." I have never given the leaſt intimation of the kind; but, on the contrary, I have had frequent occaſion, and never omitted any opportunity of ſignifying my approbation of your conduct. Even the reply at which you have ſo cauſeleſsly taken offence, contains "my *hearty thanks* for the aſſurances you gave me of your readineſs to exert yourſelves in the defence of the conſtitution," &c. But if you expect an implicit "*confidence* in your aſſertions," even when they may happen to appear to me evidently not well-founded, you expect more than is poſſible for you to obtain. I ever wiſh you to give me your ſentiments fully and freely on all occaſions. They will always have weight with me, if not too repugnant to my judgment. But if from my own knowledge of things, I entertain a different opinion, I ſhall not heſitate to tell you ſo, nor to give you my reaſons, even though I ſhould be previouſly certain, that my expreſſions would be again tortured for reflections and innuendoes never intended.

Were it proper for me to mention here the ſteps I took, in a private way, to prevent all cauſe of diſſatisfaction on account of the exceptionable part of your addreſs, before it was preſented in form, no one could be at the leaſt loſs to determine which of us have given the ſtronger proofs of a ſincere diſpoſition to avoid "even the appearance of diſunion." But of this circumſtance, though well known to ſome of your members, you, as a body, may, perhaps, with a ſpecious propriety declare yourſelves "totally ignorant."

WILLIAM FKANKLIN.

(For the Council's meſſage to the Governor, ſee the fourth page.)

The Seſſions of Aſſembly of the province of New-Jerſey ended on Wedneſday laſt, when the following laws were paſſed:

An Act to impower Iſaac Haines to erect a Dam, Mills, and other water works on the ſouthermoſt branch of Ancocus Creek, in the townſhip of Eveſham, in the county of Burlington.

An Act to authoriſe the Board of Juſtices and Freeholders of the ſeveral counties in the colony of New-Jerſey to defray the expence of taking liſts of the inhabitants.

An Act to prevent Rams from running at large at certain ſeaſons of the year.

A Supplementary Act to the Act intituled "An Act for ſtriking One Hundred Thouſand Pounds in Bills of Credit, and directing the mode for ſinking the ſame."

An Act to provide a more effectual remedy againſt exceſſive coſts in the recovery of debts above ſix pounds, and for other purpoſes therein mentioned.

An Act to enable the owners and poſſeſſors of meadows and tide marſh lying on both ſides of the ſouth branch of Pennſhawking Creek, in the counties of Burlington and Glouceſter, to erect and maintain a Bank, Dam, and other water works acroſs the ſaid creek, in order to prevent the tide from overflowing the ſame.

An Act for the ſupport of Government of his Majeſty's Colony of New-Jerſey, to commence the firſt day of October, One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Seventy-five, and to end the firſt day of October, One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Seventy-ſix, and to diſcharge the public debts and contingent charges thereof.

PHILADELPHIA, *December* 11.

The following Letters are publiſhed by order of the Hon. Continental Congreſs.

"*My dear General, Montreal, Nov.* 17.

"WITH great pleaſure I tranſmit you a letter from Col. Arnold for Gen. Waſhington, together with the copy of his letter to me. Col. Eaſton has ſix guns mounted on ſhore, three twelve pounders, one nine ditto, and two ſixes, at the Sorrel, and the two row gallies. Mr. Carlton, with his eleven ſail, has not yet been able to paſs him by. Indeed Eaſton has obliged him twice to weigh anchor, and remove higher up the river. I am making all diſpatch to attack him on my ſide, with field artillery mounted in batteaus. I have had great difficulty about the troops. I am afraid many of them will go home; however, depending on my good fortune, I hope to keep enough to give the final blow to miniſterial politicks in this province, as I hope effectual meaſures will be taken to prevent their laying hold of it again.

"I muſt beg the boats may be ſent back, if poſſible, which take up the diſcharged men. Some of them might be left at the Point au Fere. I am exceedingly hurried, and have not done half my buſineſs with you. I ſhall eſtabliſh a poſt, which will ſet out next Monday for Ticonderoga. Will you appoint a Poſt-Maſter there? May you enjoy better health. I am, &c.

RICHARD MONTGOMERY."

Ticonderoga, Nov. 22, 1775. 9 *o'clock*, P. M.

"*Sir*,

"I SENT off the expreſs about noon to day, who brought me your favour of the 9th. Since his departure, I received a letter from Gen. Montgomery, incloſing a copy of one from Col. Arnold. Copies of both I do myſelf the honour to tranſmit you.

"If General Carlton had reached Quebec before Col. Arnold, it is probable the latter might have met with more difficulties than he expected, from the reinforcement the former carried with him, but I hope by this time that our troops are in barracks at Quebec.

"Col. Arnold's march does him great honor. Some future hiſtorian will make it the ſubject of admiration to his readers.

"I am, Sir, your moſt obedient and moſt humble Servant, PH. SCHUYLER."

Nov. 23. The froſt has been ſo ſevere laſt night that the lake, as far down towards Crownpoint as we can ſee, which is about three miles, is intirely cloſed.

The Hon. John Hancock, Eſq; &c. &c."

St. Maria, two leagues and a half from Point Levy, November 8, 1775.

"*Dear Sir*,

"Your favour of the 29th ult. I received at ten o'clock this morning, which gave me much pleaſure: I heartily congratulate you on your ſucceſs thus far: I think you have great reaſon to be apprehenſive for me; the time I mentioned to General Waſhington being ſo long ſince elapſed, I was not then appriſed, or indeed apprehenſive of one half of the difficulties we had to encounter, of which I cannot at preſent give you a particular detail. Can only ſay we have hauled our batteaus up over falls, up rapid ſtreams, over carrying places, and marched through moraſſes, thick woods, and over mountains about three hundred and twenty miles, many of which we had to paſs ſeveral times to bring over our baggage. Theſe difficulties the ſoldiers have with the greateſt fortitude ſurmounted, and about two thirds of the detachment are happily arrived here, and within two days march, moſt of them in good health and high ſpirits.

"The other part, with Col. Enos, returned from the Dead river contrary to my expectation, he having orders to ſend back only the ſick, and thoſe that could not be furniſhed with proviſions. I wrote Gen. Schuyler the thirteenth of October, by an Indian I thought truſty, incloſed to my friend in Quebec, and as I have had no anſwer from either, and he pretends being taken at Quebec, I make no doubt he has betrayed his truſt, which I am confirmed in as I find they have been ſome time appriſed of our coming to Quebec, and have deſtroyed all the canoes at Point Levy, to prevent our paſſing. This difficulty will be obviated by birch canoes, as we have about twenty of them, with forty ſavages who have joined us, and profeſs great friendſhip, as well as the Canadians, by whom we have been very friendly received, and who will be able to furniſh us with a number of canoes.

I am informed by the French there are two frigates and ſeveral ſmall armed veſſels lying before Quebec, and a large ſhip or two lately arrived from Boſton; however, I propoſe croſſing the St. Lawrence as ſoon as poſſible, and if any opportunity offers of attacking Quebec with ſucceſs, ſhall embrace it, otherwiſe ſhall endeavour to join your army at Montreal. I ſhall as often as in my power adviſe you of my proceedings, and beg the favour of hearing from you by every opportunity.

The incloſed letter to his Excellency General Waſhington beg the favour of your forwarding by expreſs. I am very reſpectfully, dear Sir, your moſt obedient humble ſervant,

BENE. ARNOLD.

Brig. Gen. Montgomery.

P. S. Since my writing the above, I have ſeen a friend from Quebec, who informs me a frigate of twenty-ſix guns and two tranſports, with one hundred and fifty recruits, arrived from St. John's, Newfoundland, laſt Sunday, which, with the inhabitants, who have been compelled to take up arms, amount to about three hundred men. That the French and Engliſh inhabitants in general are on our ſide, and that the city are ſhort of proviſions; I ſhall endeavour to cut off their communication with the country, and make no doubt, if no more recruits arrive, to bring them to terms ſoon, or at leaſt keep them in cloſe quarters until your arrival here, which I wait with impatience, but if St. John's ſhould not have ſurrendered, and you can poſſibly ſpare a regiment this way, I think the city muſt of courſe fall into our hands. B. A.

"*Point Levy, November* 14, 1775.

"*Dear Sir*,

"The foregoing is a copy of my laſt, by the two Indians you ſent by expreſs the 29th ult. who, I hear this moment, are taken five leagues above this, ſince which I have waited two or three days for the rear to come up, and in preparing ladders, &c. The wind has been ſo high theſe three nights that I have not been able to croſs the river. I have near forty canoes ready; and, as the wind has moderated, I deſign croſſing this evening; the Hunter ſloop and Lizard frigate lie oppoſite to prevent us, but make no doubt I ſhall be able to avoid them. I this moment received the agreeable intelligence (via Sorrel) that you are in poſſeſſion of St. John's, and have inveſted Montreal. I can give no intelligence, ſave that the merchant ſhips are buſy day and night in loading, and four have already ſailed. I am, Sir, your's, &c. B. ARNOLD.

Extract of a letter from London, dated Sept. 20, 1775.

"You are quite right in thinking me narrow in my political notions: However, it is with pleaſure I can inform you my opinion is very different to what it was. I now ſee much clearer that the Americans are right,—than ever I did, when I ſaw them wrong. If I was now in Philadelphia, the firſt buſineſs I ſhould look after would be to join ſome company and learn the military exerciſe. The preſent miniſtry are certainly a ſet of the moſt abandoned wretches: I ſincerely wiſh all their diabolical ſchemes may be fruſtrated, and which I have not the leaſt doubt of, if wiſe and prudent meaſures are obſerved on your ſide. There are now in London *ten* for America for *one* againſt it.

"An aſſociation is on foot in Spittalfields for learning the military exerciſe; upwards of 100 are joined in one company; they have been heard to ſay publickly, that they never intend to fight againſt America, but aim at another mark. I doubt not but before another opportunity offers to write to you that 10,000 men will be under arms in this metropolis, in defence of your glorious cauſe."

By Capt. Hervey, arrived here from St. Kitts, we learn, that on the 17th of October laſt a heavy gale of wind began at Baſſeterre, in which the ſhip Elizabeth, Capt. Hervey, from this port, with a cargo of flour and lumber, was drove aſhore.—— Several other veſſels were alſo drove aſhore and loſt in the above-mentioned gale.

Captain Hervey alſo informs us, that the town of St. Georges, in Grenada, took fire the firſt of November, and continued till the fifth, when all the houſes, except a few at a place called the Cannaſh, were conſumed, together with their proviſions. This account was confirmed and believed at St. Kitts, where they were ſending veſſels with neceſſaries for the relief of St. Georges.

On the 29th ult. in lat. 33: 15, long. 59: 51, Capt. Hervey ſpoke the Sloop Diſpatch, Capt. Bolton, from the Coaſt of Africa, out 70 days, who was much in want of proviſions, &c.

The following veſſels were at St. Vincents the beginning of November, viz.——Brig Two Friends, Capt. Inkſon; Brig Fanny, Capt. Murdoch; and Captain Anderſon, belonging to Baltimore.

There are letters in town of undoubted authority, which confirm the account of the taking the ſtore-ſhip mentioned under the New-York head.

Juſt OPENING, and to be SOLD on very reaſonable terms, for CASH only, at

FULLER and FISHER's Vendue Store,

In Water-ſtreet, a few doors below the corner of Walnut-ſtreet, the following aſſorment of Goods,

COARSE and fine broadcloths,	An aſſortment of worſted hoſiery,
Naps of ſeveral ſorts,	Fine Iriſh linens,
Velverets,	Plowered dimities,
Hair pluſhes,	Bandano handkerchiefs,
Worſted ditto,	Silk romalls,
Shalloons,	Printed linens,
Durants,	Curtain callicoes.

And a few articles of Hard Ware, Ironmongery, and Saddlery Ware.

TO BE SOLD,

A HANDSOME pair of HORSE PISTOLS, braſs barrels, ſilver mounted, with every other part in good order. Enquire of the Printer. ‖

TO BE LET,

A NEW two ſtory brick HOUSE in Third-ſtreet, near Vine-ſtreet, and a back ſtore that may ſerve for a ſtable and chair-houſe, if wanted. Alſo a ſmall brick tenement in Vine-ſtreet. Enquire of the Printer. †

TO BE SOLD,

A HEALTHY NEGRO GIRL, aged thirteen years, his country born, remarkably ſtrong and luſty for her age, and has had the ſmall pox; has lived entirely in the country, for which reaſon a Farmer would be the moſt ſuitable purchaſer. Part of the purchaſe money being paid, the remainder may go on intereſt, the ſecurity being approved of. For further particulars apply to JOSEPH M'ILVAINE, living near the Borough of Briſtol, Bucks County, or to Doctor WILLIAM M'ILVAINE, living in ſaid Borough. †

CAMBRIDGE, *November* 24.

LAST Thurſday the noted Dr. Church, ſome time ſince detected in attempting to carry on a traiterous correſpondence with the miniſterial rebels in Boſton, was carried from this town, under a ſtrong guard, and conducted to the interior part of the country.

WATERTOWN, *November* 27.

Friday laſt General Howe ſent three hundred men, women and children, poor of the town of Boſton, over to Chelſea, without any thing to ſubſiſt on, at this inclement of the year, having, it is reported, only ſix cattle left in the town for Shubael Hewes, Butcher Maſter General, to kill. A very ſufficient excuſe for a General of an army to diſpoſe of his priſoners.

Wedneſday evening laſt about one thouſand troops of the United Colonies of North-America broke ground on what is called Cobble (or rather Miller's) Hill, in about one half mile in a direct line from the enemy's encampment on Bunker's Hill, or their ſhipping lying at Weſt Boſton, notwithſtanding which a cannon has not yet been fired at us. Our troops are now well entrenched, they having ſome nine pounders and ſeveral of ſmaller denominations well ſecured, and this day we hear there will be planted ſeveral eighteen and twenty-four pounders, which will command the ferries between Boſton and Charleſtown. What next will be attempted is not in our province to foretel, but we ſincerely wiſh all but the well known Tories were out.

NEWPORT, *November* 27.

Yeſterday morning arrived from Boſton, the Swa- ſloop of war, Captain Ayſcough, with a large armed ſchooner, a ſmall armed ſloop, and a large tranſport ſnow. Soon after theſe veſſels arrived, ſome officers and men came aſhore at the long wharf, with ſeveral inſtruments, and took a ſurvey of this harbour.

NEW-YORK, *December* 3.

Copy of a letter from his Excellency General Schuyler, to a gentleman at Albany.

SIR, Ticonderoga, Nov. 18, 1775.

"*You will pleaſe to communicate to the Committee of the city and county of Albany, the farther ſucceſs of our arms. General Montgomery poſſeſſed himſelf of Montreal on the* 15*th inſtant. Colonel Arnold is arrived at Quebec, ſo that in all probability, the intire province of Canada, as formerly limited, will be in our poſſeſſion ſoon, if not already; events which I hope will have a tendency to bring the Miniſtry of our Sovereign to reaſonable terms.*

"*That heaven may again, and ſpeedily re-unite us in every bond of affection and intereſt, that the Britiſh empire may become the envy and admiration of the univerſe, and flouriſh until the omnipotent maſter thereof ſhall be pleaſed to put his fiat on all earthly empires, is the ſincere wiſh of*

Sir, your moſt obedient humble ſervant,
PHILIP SCHUYLER."

We hear that Governor Tryon has his Majeſty's leave to return to England. Alſo that his Majeſty has ordered one quart of porter, and one quarter of a pound of cheeſe per man, for the Miniſterial troops at Boſton, the expence to be paid out of his privy purſe. That the 17*th regiment is arrived at Boſton, and that thirty-two proviſion veſſels may be hourly expected there from England. That the Roebuck of forty guns, and the Venus frigate, are deſtined for New-York, in the room of the Aſia; and that from the preparations in England there is not the leaſt proſpect of a reconciliation for ſome time to come.*

PHILADELPHIA, *December* 9.

To his Excellency WILLIAM FRANKLIN, *Eſq; Captain-General, Governor and Commander in Chief, in and over the province of New-Jerſey, and territories thereon depending in America, Chancellor and Vice-Admiral in the ſame, &c.*

The Humble ADDRESS *of his Majeſty's* COUNCIL *for the ſaid province.*

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

WE beg leave to expreſs the ſatisfaction we feel in the opportunity you have given us of meeting your Excellency in General Aſſembly, at this time, for the diſpatch of ſuch buſineſs as the exigencies of the province require; and thank you for that freedom with which you communicate to us, from time to time, ſuch parts of the letters you receive from his Majeſty's Miniſters, as may be of conſequence to the welfare of this province.

It is with the greateſt pleaſure we aſſure your Excellency, that we know of no reaſon to doubt but that the confidence you are pleaſed to ſay you have in the affection and regard of the good people of this colony is well founded. We are ſorry, however, to obſerve that, notwithſtanding this confidence and truſt, your Excellency expreſſes ſome degree of apprehenſion as to the ſafety of your own perſon and the perſons of the other officers of the Crown. We can, with truth, declare, that we are totally ignorant as to any circumſtances, in this province, that may give riſe to ſuch an apprehenſion, and are happy in believing that it muſt be without any real foundation.

You are pleaſed to call on us for an explicit declaration of our ſentiments reſpecting thoſe aims at an independency on Great-Britain, which, you ſay, are at this time openly avowed by ſome men of preſent conſequence: In anſwer to which, we make no heſitation to aſſure your Excellency, that we have the utmoſt abhorrence of any deſign whatever to ſubvert that happy conſtitution of government under which, not only this, but every other Colony in America, hath long enjoyed the bleſſings of ſecurity and proſperity; and that we will, by every means in our power, exert ourſelves in the defence of it, and in defence of your Excellency and the other officers of the Crown, acting under the influence and by virtue of that inеſtimable conſtitution.

We flatter ourſelves that your Excellency will not doubt but that we ſhall be ready, on all occaſions, to join you in the promotion of peace, order and good government; and eagerly improve every opportunity that may tend to the reſtoring this province to its former ſtate of happineſs and tranquility. *By order of the Houſe,*

JOHN STEVENS, *Speaker.*

Countil Chamber, Nov. 25, 1775.

To which his Excellency was pleaſed to make the following reply.

GENTLEMEN,

I AM greatly obliged to you for the ſentiments of regard expreſſed in this addreſs, and heartily thank you for the aſſurances you give me of your readineſs to exert yourſelves in the defence of our happy conſtitution, and of the officers of the crown in this province.

At the ſame time it gives me concern that I cannot agree with you in opinion, that there are not any circumſtances *in this province, which may juſtify* ſome degree of apprehenſion *as to the ſafety of myſelf and the other officers of government. It is true, I have not actually ſeen the aſſociations ſigned, nor the orders and reſolutions of Congreſſes or Committees iſſued, yet I cannot on that account, without being guilty of a ſubterfuge, which gentlemen of your candor muſt diſapprove, pretend a* total ignorance *either of their contents or of their effects, both in this and the neighbouring colonies. From what has already happened, the officers of the crown will be naturally led to form a judgment of what may happen. Such of them, therefore, as have conſcientiouſly done their duty here, muſt of courſe have* ſome *reaſon to expect the ſame fate with thoſe who have done their duty elſewhere. It muſt be allowed, however, that thoſe who, from timidity or other motives, have been induced to purſue a different conduct, may have preſent ſafety, but then, as it muſt be at the expence of their honour, it is not likely that there will be found many of them who will chooſe to pay ſuch a price for ſuch a conſideration, nor is it probable, if they ſhould, that they would meet with your approbation.*

To his Excellency WILLIAM FRANKLIN, *Eſq; Captain-General, Governor and Commander in Chief in and over his Majeſty's colony of Nova-Cæſarea or New-Jerſey, and territories thereon depending in America, Chancellor and Vice-Admiral in the ſame, &c.*

The humble ADDRESS *of the* REPRESENTATIVES *of the ſaid colony in General Aſſembly convened.*

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

WE his Majeſty's loyal and dutiful ſubjects, the Repreſentatives of the colony of New-Jerſey, in General Aſſembly convened, have conſidered your Excellency's ſpeech at the opening of the preſent ſeſſion.

We ſincerely lament the unhappy ſituation of public affairs; and we regret, that though we have preſented a dutiful petition to his Majeſty, yet we have little proſpect of his favourable interpoſition for the removal of thoſe grievances under which we ſuffer in common with his other American ſubjects.

There is nothing we deſire with greater anxiety than a reconciliation with our parent State on conſtitutional principles; but if the Reſolution of the Houſe of Commons of the 20th of February could, without departing from the duty we owe to our conſtituents, have been accepted, or made the baſis of a negociation, which would probably have led to any plan of accommodation, we have been and ſtill are greatly miſtaken.

We are ſurprized to hear that any perſon could have adviſed your Excellency to have ſought an aſylum on board of one of his Majeſty's ſhips: We cannot imagine that your Excellency could have had any juſt reaſon to fear any inſult or improper treatment from the people of the colony; and if your retreat would neceſſarily be attributed to either the effect or well-grounded apprehenſions of violence, and be productive of miſchiefs to the inhabitants, however ſuch adviſers may deſerve to be eſteemed your "beſt friends," we cannot ſuppoſe them to be really ſo to the colony.

Your Excellency's ſafety, or that of any of the officers of Government, we apprehend to be in no danger. We place our own ſafety in that protection on which the laws of our country and the executive powers of the government afford to all the King's ſubjects. It is the only aſylum which we have to fly to; and we make no doubt but that it will be, as it hitherto hath been, found fully equal to the purpoſe both of ſecuring your Excellency and others: And we hope to find that the officers of Government will conduct themſelves ſo prudently as not to invite any ill uſage; and that they will not make any ſuppoſed "infatuation or diſorder" of the times a pretence to leave the province, and thereby endeavour to ſubject the inhabitants to any calamities.

We know of no ſentiments of independency that are by men of any conſequence openly avowed; nor do we approve of any eſſays tending to encourage ſuch a meaſure. We have already expreſſed our deteſtation of ſuch opinions, and we have ſo frequently and fully declared our ſentiments on this ſubject, and in particular in our petition to the King at the laſt ſeſſion of Aſſembly, that we ſhould have thought ourſelves, as at preſent we really deſerve to be, exempt from all ſuſpicion of this nature.

We have already reſolved to ſupport his Majeſty's Government, and look upon it to be our duty to uſe our influence to promote peace, order and good government. *By order of the Houſe,*

CORTLAND SKINNER, *Speaker.*

Houſe of Aſſembly, Nov. 29, 1775.

To which the Governor was pleaſed to return the following anſwer.

GENTLEMEN,

I RETURN you my thanks for your reſolution to ſupport His Majeſty's government. and cannot but approve your determination to promote peace and good order.

I ſhall avoid, for the reaſons I gave you in my ſpeech, any remarks on your ſentiments, reſpecting the preſent unhappy ſituation of public affairs, and ſhall tranſmit to His Majeſty your opinion of the reſolution of the Houſe of Commons—Thus much, however, I would only obſerve, that if you really thought, or ſtill think that the making that reſolution the baſis of a negociation would not have led to ſome plan of accommodation, on terms that Americans *have heretofore ſolemnly and repeatedly declared would give them full content, then you have been and ſtill are greatly miſtaken.*

Your ſurprize that any perſons could adviſe me to ſeek an aſylum, when ſo many Governors and Crown Officers had been before compelled to do the like, is as extraordinary as your ſuppoſition that thoſe perſons muſt therefore be no friends to the colony.

It gives me pleaſure, however, to find that you make no doubt *but that* the laws of our country, *and* the executive powers of the government, *will afford* ſafety, *and prove an* aſylum to ALL the King's ſubjects. *On the ſtrength of this aſſurance, his Majeſty's officers, who have now the misfortune of being confined in Trenton by ſome ſuppoſed unlawful authority, cannot heſitate to apply for that legal remedy an* Habeas Corpus, *nor can any of his Majeſty's juſtices of the ſupreme court have the leaſt ſcruple to grant it, nor ought any one to doubt* "*but that it will (as you ſay) be found* fully equal *to the purpoſe.*"

Your hope that the officers of government will conduct themſelves prudently *will, I truſt, be greatly gratified, at leaſt by ſome of them, if a manly conſcientious diſcharge of their duty to their King and country, as far as may be in their power, is conſiſtent with your ideas of* prudence,—*As they have not even made the* real *diſorders of the times a pretence for leaving the province, it ſeems rather unkind to intimate any ſuſpicion that they would do it on a* "ſuppoſed *diſorder of the times.*" *Equally unjuſtifiable is it to inſinuate, that any of them would be ſo abſurd as to* "invite ill-uſage," *or ſo wicked as to* "ENDEAVOUR to ſubject the inhabitants to any calamities." *But ſuch ſuſpicions and ſuch language muſt, I ſuppoſe, be attributed to* the FASHION of the times!

In ſpeaking of the ſentiments of independency openly *avowed by ſome men of* preſent *conſequence, I had not the moſt diſtant thought, that you would conſider the remark as at all meant for or applicable to your Houſe. If any faith is to be put (as you ſay) in your frequent and full declarations of your ſentiments on this ſubject, you certainly deſerve to be exempt from all ſuſpicions of that nature. I even intimated in my ſpeech that you muſt entertain "an abhorrence of ſuch deſign." Your preſent diſapprobation of the eſſays tending to encourage that meaſure gives me the greateſt ſatisfaction, and I ſincerely wiſh that both you and I may ere long have the happineſs to ſee thoſe, who either* openly *or* privately *avow ſentiments of independency, men of* no *conſequence.*

A MESSAGE to the GOVERNOR *from the* COUNCIL.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

WHEN we conſider the uninterrupted harmony which for many years hath ſubſiſted between the Governor and Council of this province—When we reflect upon the repeated aſſurances we have received of your approbation of, and confidence in our unwearied endeavours zealouſly to diſcharge the duties of our ſtation—And as we flatter ourſelves the conſtant tenor of our conduct towards your Excellency has ever manifeſted the moſt reſpectful regard to your perſon and ſtation;—it is with no ſmall degree of pain and regret we find ourſelves conſtrained to lay before your Excellency ſome obſervations on the reply you were pleaſed to make to the Council's Addreſs in anſwer to your Speech at the opening of the preſent ſeſſion of Aſſembly: More eſpecially at this unhappy period, when even the appearance of diſunion between the ſeveral branches of the Legiſlature ought carefully to be avoided. Your Reply, Sir, though rather darkly penned, contains, we apprehend, ſome reflections and innuendoes which our conſciences tell us we no not deſerve, and which we cannot, therefore, with honour, or due regard to our ſtation, paſs unnoticed.

Your Excellency was pleaſed in your Speech to aſk us whether we could anſwer for your perſonal ſafety.—We replied, in our Addreſs,—in ſuch plain and open language as we thought could not have been miſunderſtood—could not have admitted any doubt or cavil, nor the moſt diſtant hint of ſubterfuge,—that you, and the other officers of the Crown are, in our apprehenſion, perfectly ſafe in this province. From perſons who have too much at ſtake not to dread the conſequence of a total ſubverſion of government, order, and authority; who, while they lament the public diſorders of the preſent times, are anxiouſly ſtudious to leſſen their effects on the inhabitants of this province, ſuch a declaration might, we think, have been received with joy and gladneſs by your Excellency, rather than with inſinuations of your doubts and apprehenſions, drawn from the language of aſſociations, the orders and reſolutions of Congreſſes and Committees, or from the effects of either of them in this or the neighbouring Colonies. We truſted that you would have congratulated us on the degree of ſerenity ſtill exiſting in this province, rather than damp our hopes by foreboding what may happen *here* from what has happened *elſewhere*; or by throwing an unworthy reflection on the inhabitants of this province, in ſuppoſing that ſuch officers of the Crown, who have or ſhall conſcientiouſly diſcharge their duty, need be under any doubts of the protection, ſupport and applauſe of the people.

It is not neceſſary or proper for us to extend our views to other colonies, in order to form our ſentiments or opinions of the conduct and behaviour of officers of the Crown. With reſpect to Crown Officers in general in this province, we cannot but think it an ungenerous inſinuation that there are any who have departed from the line of their duty, from the impulſe of timidity, or other motives in view to preſent ſafety. Such aſperſions, permit us to ſay, ought not to be thrown out, but on the ſureſt grounds that ſuch characters really exiſt amongſt us

If the return for the affection and regard, which your Excellency acknowledges you have experienced from all ranks of people in this province, is to be general calumny and detraction, it is not likely there will be found many who will chooſe to pay "ſuch a *price* for ſuch a *conſideration*."

We promiſed ourſelves that the experience you have long had of our zeal in the cauſe of public juſtice, the honour of government, and ſupport of the conſtitution, might have induced more confidence in our aſſertions than the language of your reply ſeems to convey. However, Sir, if ever we have again the honour of a reply from you to an Addreſs, we truſt, that whilſt the Council of New-Jerſey preſerve a conduct which calumny dares not openly aſperſe, though they ſhould happen to differ in opinion with your Excellency as to the real circumſtances of the province, they will eſcape every inſinuation of *ſubterfuge* or inſincerity; which, however applicable to ſecret foes, muſt be heard with diſdain, by the known friends and real well-wiſhers to this country.

Council Chamber, December 4, 1775.

By authentic advices from Cambridge we learn, that on Wedneſday night, the 22*d ult. the Continental troops at that place, broke ground on Cobble-Hill, (the neareſt eminence, and about half a mile from Bunker's-Hill) that to the ſurprize of every one, not a ſingle ſhot has been fired either from Bunker's-Hill, the ſhipping, or floating battery. That our troops have been at work there ever ſince, and were well covered when the account came away.*

That two half moon batteries are erected for occaſional uſe, between Litchmore's-Point and Cambridge-River, and another work at the Cauſeway going to Litchmore's-Point, commanding that paſs, and two other works between Sewall's-Point and Roxbury, to be occaſionally manned, if the Miniſterialiſts ſhould come out when the bay is ſo ize.

That, by order of General Howe, 300 *of the poor inhabitants of Boſton had been landed at Shirley's-Point (about* 20 *miles by land from Cambridge)—that they are deſtitute of every neceſſary of life—As ſoon as notice was received of this event, a Committee from the General Court was appointed to take care of them; but notwithſtanding the utmoſt expedition which could be made by the General and the Gentlemen of the Court, three of them periſhed on the beach, and the reſt were in a moſt deplorable condition. General Waſhington, with his uſual humanity, ordered proviſions to them immediately, and until they could be removed; but the apprehenſions of the Small-Pox, which prevails in Boſton, make their relief infinitely difficult.*

That an ordinance ſtore ſhip for Boſton is miſſing, her convoy having been arrived two weeks—A circumſtance which has much alarmed the Miniſterialiſts at Boſton.

TO THE PUBLIC.

GENTLEMEN,

IN the Pennſylvania Journal, No 1720, I obſerve a publication under the ſignature of a certain "Francis Trumble," in which he hath maliciouſly miſrepreſented the "facts" reſpecting the advertiſing "part of his eſtate in Southwark" for ſale, on the 23d day of November inſtant, &c.

As the ſaid Trumble inſinuates in the introductive part of his publication, that the ſaid advertiſement is highly injurious to his *character*, and hath left the candid Public to judge whether he hath not been treated with uncommon cruelty by the preſent Sheriff, &c. I ſhall ſo far act the conſiderate man, notwithſtanding the expoſition he juſtly merits from me, in ſetting forth the motives and orders previous and ſubſequent to, ſuch advertiſement's being inſerted in the papers, as not to expoſe him nor his circumſtances further than neceſſary.

Juſtice to my character as well public as private, and in order to convince the Public of the miſrepreſentation, and the man of his error, induces me to ſtate the facts, from which the candid Public will be able to form a competent opinion of the matter; which are as follows.—

Mr. Samuel Barker iſſued Fieri Facias againſt Trumble the 14th day of July laſt, returnable September term laſt, and Maſon and Hartley alſo iſſued Fieri Facias againſt him the 29th of July aforeſaid, returnable as foreſaid: For the debts and coſts in theſe actions his houſe and ſhop, and lots thereto belonging, agreeable to the advertiſement aforeſaid, were levied on, and ſubject to very heavy and prior incumbrances condemned by an inqueſt taken in due form of law, and Venditioni Exponas iſſued the 6th day of November inſtant, returnable December term next. He was acquainted with the executions at the time of the levy made by my officer, and more than once promiſed payment ſhortly, but, as is cuſtomary with him, made default.

The Venditioni Exponas coming to hand ſo late in the term, which gave Trumble every opportunity before the iſſuing thereof to have compromiſed the matter, and being from time to time preſſed by Mr. Hartley to make ſale, my duty as Sheriff obliged me to comply with the requeſt; accordingly I ordered an advertiſement to be made out, and inter alia, ſent to Meſſrs Bradfords office to be inſerted in their then next paper; but through ſome accident, Trumble's was not inſerted in their then next paper as intended, but in their ſecond paper from the time of delivering the advertiſement aforeſaid.—Before the advertiſement appeared in the paper, and whilſt it was in the Printers hands, Trumble made intereſt with Mr. Hartley, and prevailed on him to accept part of the demand, and to give orders to me to poſtpone (not diſcontinue the action, as Trumble is pleaſed to term it, on ſpecial agreement that Trumble paid off the coſts, which order is as follows, viz.

"Maſon and At. } Venditioni Exponas returna-
v. } able December term, 1775.
Trumble. }

"POSTPONE the ſale of the defendant's "eſtate, by you levied on, until further orders, "on condition he pays the coſts of ſuit.

"*11th November*, 1775. JAMES HARTLEY.

"*To William Dewees, Eſq; Sheriff.*"

On obtaining this conditional order, which was on Saturday, the 11th of November inſt. as aforeſaid, Trumble promiſed to pay coſts Tueſday morning then next at fartheſt, as this was the ſpecial agreement on which the delay aforeſaid was grounded, but in this I aſſert and ſay Trumble made default, and although he, in his curious publication, ſays he was at my office on the Tueſday appointed for payment, and that neither myſelf nor my Clerk were there when he ſo called, he might, and it was his indiſpenſible duty to have called again: It ſometimes, though not frequently, happens, that myſelf and Clerk are both from the office, as in the caſe of ſales, &c.——But the matter was not continued for the coſts of Maſon and Hartley's ſuit, although according to ſolemn agreement thoſe coſts were to have been paid prior to a diſcontinuance, which he himſelf acknowledges, (as it is, and hath been the conſtant rule and cuſtom of the Sheriff's office, as well now as in former Sheriffs times, to receive the coſts on maters being thus put off, eſpecially when the payment of coſts hath been the condition of delay, &c.) And I am, I apprehend, reaſonably enjoined by the Prothonotary and Gentlemen of the Law, to receive coſts in ſuch caſes before proceedings are poſtponed, eſpecially conſidering the manifeſt diſadvantage a Sheriff muſt be put to in ſuch caſes; for inſtance, the Prothonotary and Gentlemen of the Law generally call on me quarterly for fees, and if when the diſcharge is as aforeſaid grounded on payment of coſts, I truſt them out, I am under the neceſſity to advance them.—I ſay the matter was not continued for the coſts aforeſaid, but orders coming from Mr. Barker's Attorney to raiſe the monies due in that ſuit, which till this time had lain over from the time of levy made, by order of the ſaid Attorney, was the cauſe why the advertiſement was continued, and not for coſts of Maſon and Hartley's action, as Trumble maliciouſly is pleaſed to aſſert—But this part of the tune did not ſuit him to repreſent, for reaſons eaſily ſuggeſted.

Trumble, on being informed of theſe latter orders from Mr. Barker's Attorney, conſulted whilſt in my office what method he ſhould take to have this matter withdrawn, and was there informed his beſt way was to wait on Mr. Barker's Attorney and prevail on him for further time, which was kindly granted him, in the following words:

"*SIR,*

"I SHALL not urge for the ſale of Mr. Fran- "cis Trumble's eſtate for a month, provided he "pays you all the coſts in ten days in the executi- "on at the ſuit of Mr. Samuel Barker, and no "other execution comes againſt him in the mean "time. THOMAS M'KEAN.

"*November* 17, 1775.

To William Dewees, Eſq; Sheriff."

Trumble having obtained this laſt order, I gave him written directions to the reſpective Printers to have the advertiſement diſcontinued.

Thus ſtand the facts truly—And altho' Trumble unjuſtly and without cauſe hath endeavoured to injure my reputation and brand me with cruelty, I flatter myſelf the Public, from the general tenor of my conduct, as well as this ſtate, will be of opinion I have not injured the man, nor wantonly advertiſed his eſtate for coſts only, as he is pleaſed invidiouſly to aſſert; and that I have done no more than my duty as a public officer—And I am conſcious, and can inconteſtibly prove that during my being in office I have done the ungrateful mortal many diſtinguiſhed favours out of the line of my duty, when thoſe called by himſelf his friends had, according to his own phraſe, deſerted him.

I am, Gentlemen, the Public's
obliged friend and very humble ſervant,
WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, November 23, 1775.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by JOHN DUNLAP, at the *Neweſt Printing-Office* in *Market-Street*, where Subſcriptions at Ten Shillings *per Annum*, Advertiſements, *&c.* are thankfully received for this Paper.

POSTSCRIPT to DUNLAP's *Pennſylvania Packet*. Wedneſday, December 13, 1775.

The following important Intelligence was brought by the New-York Poſt this Morning.

NEW-YORK, *December* 11.

BY a letter from St. John's, dated November 24, we are informed, that the Continental troops have received intelligence, that there were concealed under ground, about ten tons of Gunpowder, and 7000 ſtand of ſmall arms, that were to be put into the hands of the Canadians and Indians, to aſſiſt the Miniſterial troops, and that they were digging for them, had found ſeveral cheſts of ſmall arms, and likewiſe had fiſhed out of the lake, a royal ſtandard, and a number of muſkets.

Saturday night arrived here from our army in Canada, Lieut. Norton, of Col. Clinton's regiment, Mr. Bean, Gunner, and Mr. Phineas Champman; who bring us the agreeable news that all the ſhipping that lay at Montreal, has fell into the hands of General Montgomery, among them the Gaſpey brig of war, with all the priſoners (Col. Allen excepted) lately taken near St. John's: The fleet with Governor Carleton on board, had ſailed for Quebec, but was intercepted by a gondola, and a battery erected by Col. Eaſton, near the river Sorell, and there taken, with about 150 ſoldiers, &c. among them Col. Preſcot, &c. who were arrived at Ticonderoga, a few days ago, on their way to Connecticut. That Carleton, Luke La Corn, and two others, went off in a boat from the fleet before it ſtruck, but were taken Priſoners by Col. Arnold, near Quebec; that General Wooſter was left to command at Montreal, and General Montgomery was gone to aſſiſt Col. Arnold to ſecure Quebec.

The ſhip Minerva, Capt. Gregory, from Philadelphia, bound for St. Kitts, fell to leeward, and arrived at Jamaica the 26th of October.

Extract of a letter from London, Sept. 20, 1775.

"Preparations continue making here to bring the Americans under miniſterial ſubjection, but it will be ſome years, if ever, before that can be done by force of arms, I imagine the Parliament, which meets ſoon, will make ſome propoſitions to that injured country, ſuch as will reſtore its trade, which is now loſt to England."

Another letter ſays, "The miniſtry are determined to perſevere; great preparations are making to take the field in the Spring. There will be a conſiderable army in America from 30 to 50 000 men; it is expected ſome foreign troops will be taken in pay; am afraid you will have many in New-York, and it is ſuppoſed their landing in your province will be oppoſed, makes me feel for you, and my other New-York friends; for I expect your city will be laid in aſhes."

WATERTOWN, *Dec.* 4.

Yeſterday ſe'nnight a large ſhip being near the light off Cape Anne, was ſtruck with lightning, which ſet her on fire, and burnt to the water's edge, 'till ſhe ſunk. A number of cannon were heard to go off, while ſhe was on fire, and 'twas thought at firſt that ſhe was at leaſt a 20 gun ſhip; but we have an account from Boſton, that it was the Juno tranſport ſhip from London, laden only with hay for Burgoyne's *heavy* horſe at Boſton, which will ſoon become *light*, if forage fails at this rate—At the ſame time a ſloop being near her, laden with wood and hay, bound alſo for Boſton, was likewiſe ſtruck with lightning, which ſo diſabled her, that ſhe put into the Gurnet, when our people went and took poſſeſſion of her, and carried her into Plymouth.——One Hull, maſter of the ſloop.

A perſon lately from Halifax to Cape Cod, reports, that he ſaw at Halifax a particular account of the loſs in the ſeveral harbours of Newfoundland, on the 9th of September, amounting in the whole to more than 4000 men, who had nearly finiſhed their fiſhing voyages, intending to go not more than one or two trips, and then the greater part of them to inliſt in the regular ſervice, there being at that time a Lieutenant there on the recruiting ſervice, who had inliſted 120 men, which he afterwards brought to Halifax, and on his arrival there, in the hearing of the perſon who gives this account, declared, that he was determined to ſell or reſign his commiſſion, as the winds, the ſeas, the people and GOD Almighty was againſt them, he would no longer be concerned in ſuch a d—d cauſe. It was ſaid at Halifax to be computed that the loſs in ſhips, fiſh, oil and merchandize of various kinds, amounted to 140,000l. ſterling.

An account received from Boſton juſt as this paper was going to the preſs, confirms the foregoing and mentions, that nearly all the ſhallops employed in that fiſhery, as well as other veſſels [POOR POOL!] were wholly loſt; and thoſe that rid out the gale, were chiefly diſmaſted and otherwiſe much damaged—That many houſes &c. were blown down—And that it would take the chief part of the Spring to repair the ſtakes, they having received almoſt incredible damage.—

'Tis not improbable, that, as according to the foregoing account, between 2 and 3000 of thoſe deceaſed were to enter the miniſterial ſervice, the 15 or 16 tranſports which ſailed ſome time ſince from Boſton, went to tranſport them to another, a watry element, and may have ſhared the ſame fate with the Pool Men.—If ſo, a pretty account brother.—Hutchinſon will have (with Lord North) to ſettle ! ! !

The ſmiles of Providence on the American cauſe, cannot but animate every ingenious mind, and ſtimulate every friend of his country to purſue, with unremitted ardour, the moſt vigorous meaſures for defeating the infernal deſigns of the Britiſh Miniſtry. And he who manifeſts any backwardneſs in the preſent glorious ſtruggle for preſerving the Liberties of America, betrays the baſeſt ingratitude to almighty GOD.

PROVIDENCE, *Dec.* 2.

Saturday laſt Capt. Abraham Whipple, in a cruizer from this place, took near Secones, a ſchooner from Boſton, in ballaſt, Matthew Chub, maſter.—She had on board a cable and anchor for one of the King's ſhips at Newport, where ſhe was bound for proviſions, addreſſed to George Rome, now on board the Roſe man of war. The prize is ſince arrived here.—Capt. Arnold, of Pawtuxet, whoſe veſſel was taken by the enemy at Stonington ſome time ſince, and carried to Boſton, came paſſenger.

Wedneſday evening laſt the Gunner and ſeven ſeamen deſerted from an armed ſchooner at Newport. The Captain and Lieutenant ſoon after ventured on Rome's wharff in ſearch of them, and were made priſoners by a party from head quarters on the iſland. The Captain is ſon to the Earl of Stanhope, and is the identical villain who lately robbed a houſe on Prudence, in violation of the agreement made by Capt. Wallace with the town of Newport.

NEWPORT, (*Rhode Iſland*) *Dec.* 4.

Ten Thouſand minute-men ſtand ready to come in for the protection of this iſland, on the ſhorteſt notice; Five Thouſand of whom can be landed on the iſland in 24 hours, and the other in 24 more.

PHILADELPHIA, *December* 13.

We are credibly informed, that Gen. Burgoyne and a great number of officers, who have reſigned, are about to leave Boſton for England.—General Burgoyne we hear is going to England to get *Elbow room*.

LONDON, *September* 25.

GOVERNMENT has, we hear, contracted for 10,000 tons of potatoes from England and Ireland to go to America, three thouſand of which one potatoe merchant has engaged to furniſh them with.

A petition to the King is ſent over from the iſland of Grenada, praying that reconciliatory meaſures may take place between Great-Britain and her Colonies, as the effects of the diſpute are greatly felt in Grenada and the other Weſt India iſlands.

The Union, Capt. Pearſon, from Nantucket, and the Eden, Capt. Marſhall, from Maryland, with ſome diſpatches to Lord Dartmouth's office, are both ſafe arrived in the Downs.

This morning orders were ſent down to Portſmouth, Plymouth and the ſeveral dock-yards, for the men to work double tides in order to repair the ſeveral men of war that are put into commiſſion, and are ordered to be got ready for ſailing with all expedition.

Extract of a letter from Barcelona, Sept. 6.

"They write from Alicant of the 20th ult. that the night before General O'Reily, the Admiral Caſtejon, and three other Generals, had ſailed on board two frigates, under convoy of four men of war of the line, as it is ſaid, for Cadiz, where it is ſuppoſed theſe Gentlemen will meet further orders."

A correſpondent informs us, that an officer on half-pay applied to a Noble Lord, his friend, for a command in America, thinking it the likelieſt way for promotion, which the other diſſuaded him from for the preſent, adding, that he thought things were in a train of accommodation.

The following ſix regiments are coming home, viz. 18th, 51ſt, and 50th, from North-America and the Weſt-Indies; the 69th, from Gibraltar; the 13th, 25th, and 2d battalion of the Royals from Minorca.

The army and fleet at Boſton have diſcretionary orders to winter wherever they ſhall think it moſt convenient and ſafe.

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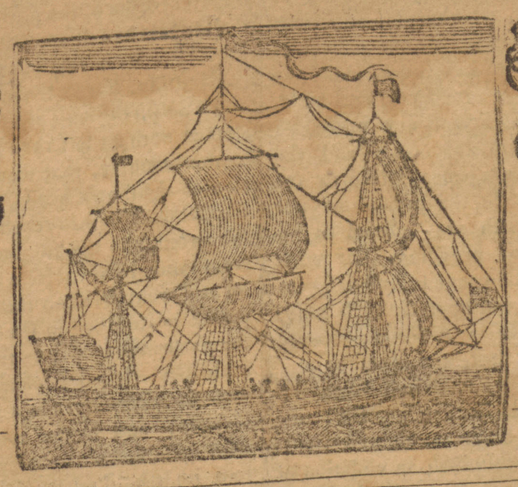
DUNLAP'S

Pennsylvania Packet



OR,

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 18th, 1775.

TO BE SOLD BY
JOHN HART,
At his VENDUE STORE, the corner of South and Front-ſtreets, A neat aſſortment of
MERCHANDIZE,
AMONG WHICH ARE,

BROWN, blue, ſcarlet, mixed, black and white broadcloths; drab, brown and claret forreſt cloths; ſcarlet and green naps; black and drab velverets; crimſon, ſcarlet, blue and green bed furniture; crimſon, ſcarlet, blue and green furniture checks; brown camblets; blue worſted damaſks; black everlaſtings; pink, blue, green, cloth coloured and black durants; pink, green and black callimancoes; brown, blue and ſcarlet ſhalloons; green tammies; blue and green hair pluſh; Turky ſtripes; emboſſed flannels; ſilk ferrets; coffee, brandy, gin, muſcovado ſugars by the hogſhead or barrel, a few kegs of ſtarch, &c.

N. B. GOODS for public and private ſale are received at ſaid Store, and ſold for Caſh only.

TO BE SOLD,

A SMALL Plantation of ſixteen acres, ſituate in Weſt New-Jerſey, on a public road, in a healthy, pleaſant ſpot, twenty miles from Philadelphia, to which there is conſtant communication by ſtages, veſſels, &c. It is five miles from the River Delaware, and one from a Creek navigable for ſmall ſhallops. The premiſes conſiſt of a neat and elegant houſe built two years ſince, a convenient kitchen for ſervants, with ſtables, gardens, &c. a competent ſhare of meadow for paſture, upland for culture, and wood for fuel. It is well planted with fruit trees of the beſt kinds, might ſuit for a ſtore, but was purpoſely built for the reſidence of a genteel family, for which it is well calculated, or for a country ſeat or family retiring from town. Enquire of WILLIAM COOPER, at his Ferry oppoſite Philadelphia. ‡

WAS FOUND laſt Auguſt between Horſham and Abington Meeting-houſe, an aſh coloured GREAT COAT. Whoever has loſt ſaid coat, paying charges may have it again by applying to JOHN YOUNGKEN, living in Nockamickſen Townſhip, Bucks County. §

Philadelphia, December 5, 1775.

SIX POUNDS REWARD.

BROKE out of the Gaol of this city laſt night, a Dutchman, about fifty years of age, named ANDREW YEAGER, about five feet ſix inches high, wears a blue great coat, a large hat, and can ſpeak no Engliſh: He was committed to this Gaol for breaking Rudolph Bunner's ſtore. Whoever apprehends the ſaid priſoner ſhall have the above Reward of SIX POUNDS, paid by
THOMAS DEWEES, Gaoler.

Somerſet County, December 12, 1775.

WHEREAS purſuant to fundry executions to me directed and delivered againſt the goods and channels, lands and tenements of the Right Honourable William Earl of Stirling, the ſame goods and chattels, lands and tenements, have been repeatedly advertiſed for ſale, and the ſale thereof was actually begun on the 23d of November laſt, and continued for the ſpace of three days: And whereas on the 27th of November aforeſaid the ſale was further adjourned for want of buyers, and by the agreement of his Lordſhip and the creditors, for one month, at which time if the ſaid executions be not ſettled, it was farther agreed by the parties that ſale ſhould be made of all the ſaid goods and chattels, lands and tenements, without oppoſition or further delay, which is teſtified in writing under the hand of the ſaid Earl of Stirling: I do therefore give this notice, that on the 27th of December inſtant I ſhall begin the ſale of the ſaid goods and chattels, lands and tenements, and continue the ſame until all ſhall be ſold, or until the executions in my hands ſhall be ſatisfied.
ROBERT STOCKTON, Sheriff.

THE GOLDEN MEDICAL CEPHALIC SNUFF, which by long experience has been found an effectual remedy for moſt diſorders of the head, to which it hardly ever fails giving immediate eaſe, and by frequent uſe prevents their return: It admirably opens and purges the head, ſtrengthens the nerves, revives the ſpirits, and has a moſt grateful aromatick ſmell: It removes drowſineſs, ſleepineſs and vapours, relieves dimneſs of the eyes, is excellent in curing recent deafneſs, and has been of great ſervice in hyſterick and paralytick complaints, and in reſtoring the memory when impaired by diſorders of the head: It is proper for all perſons who viſit the ſick, or go into unwholſome rooms, hot climates or unhealthy places, as it fortifies the head againſt noxious exhalations and infectious air. Numbers of perſons in Great-Britain, Ireland and America have experienced the happy effects of this Golden Medical Cephalic Snuff, and is preſcribed by the moſt eminent oculiſts and auriſts in Europe in the courſe of their practice, as a capital medicine for the various diſorders of the eyes and ears: Printed directions on each bottle, for the uſe of the above ſnuff, (price 2s. 6d. per bottle)——May be had at the ſame place, (price 2s. 6d. per box, and 2s. 6d. per bottle) the Britiſh Tooth Powder, and Tincture for the gums: It takes off all ſoulneſs from the teeth and gums, renders them very beautiful, perfectly faſtens ſuch as are looſe, prevents their decaying, and entirely cures the ſcurvy, and all diſorders of the gums.——

To be ſold by SAMUEL DELLAP, at his Bookſhop in Market-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets, two doors above Strawberry-alley; at Mr. JAMES GALLAGHER'S, in Front-ſtreet, below the Drawbridge; at Mr. THOMAS HUGGIN'S, Merchant, Head of Elk; and Mr. GABRIEL LEWIN'S, Jeweller, oppoſite the Market, Baltimore town. †

TRENTON FERRY,

And PLANTATION whereon Mr. RENSELLEAR WILLIAMS now lives, to be LET for a term of one, or more years; together with the TAVERN, &c. uſually rented therewith; and to be entered upon the firſt day of March next.

ANY perſon of proper activity and ſpirit, inclinable to leaſe and able to give good ſecurity for the rent, ſhall, upon application, receive every reaſonable encouragement: none other need apply. For terms enquire of DANIEL COXE, Eſq; at Trenton, or Dr. REDMOND at Philadelphia. †

Philadelphia, December 13, 1775.

WANTED,

A NUMBER of good ſuitable perſons for the CITY WATCH: Such as can be well recommended by their neighbours may apply to the City Wardens, or to JAMES DELAPLAIN, Conſtable of the Night.

Philadelphia, December 1, 1775.

TO BE SOLD,

A DUTCH LAD who has been two years in the country, knows ſomething of farming, and is very capable of doing the work of a garden, as he perfectly underſtands the uſe of the ſpade, having been moſtly employed in that work: He is capable of doing a full days work with a man, and is ſold for no fault: He is ſober and honeſt, and has five years and nine months to ſerve from this day. Alſo a pair of large OXEN; they are warranted as well broke as any in the province, found in every reſpect, and in exceeding good condition; ſeven years old. Likewiſe a new broad wheel CART, to be drawn either by horſes or oxen, as there is a pair of ſhafts for horſes and a tongue for oxen. Enquire of TURBUTT FRANCIS, in Chelnut ſtreet.

JOHN HOWARD,

Has for ſale, wholeſale and retail, at his Grocery Store in Second-ſtreet, two doors above Cheſnut-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

OLD Jamaica ſpirits; Weſt India rum; Holland Geneva; Madeira, Liſbon and Teneriffe wines; cordials of all ſorts; loaf, lump and muſcovado ſugars; molaſſes, raiſins, nutmegs, cinnamon, mace, cloves, alſpice, pepper, chocolate; raw, burnt and ground coffee; rice, and a quantity of good Jerſey cheeſe, &c. &c. &c.

Sea Stores put up at the ſhorteſt notice, where maſters of veſſels and others may be ſupplied on the moſt reaſonable terms.

He alſo makes and ſells Fiſhing Tackling of all ſorts, for uſe of either ſea or river; he has likewiſe a large quantity of Joiners Work, conſiſting of mahogany cheſts of drawers, tables of all ſorts, chairs, deſks, &c. and a quantity of very fine Mahogany boards, plank, and chair ſtuff, cut out, all which he will ſell on very reaſonable terms. §

Now SELLING very cheap for CASH, by
JOHN HINDE,
In Cheſnut-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets, Philadelphia,

AN aſſortment of Merchandize, ſuitable to the ſeaſon, amongſt which are, broadcloths, Bath coatings, rattinets and ſhalloons, hair and worſted ſhaggs, Denmark luſtres, plain and maſquerade crapes, plain and corded poplins, bombazeens; plain, figured and ſattinet laſtings; plain and ſtriped tammies; durants, dorſetteens, calimancoes, worſted damaſks, moreens and harrateens, black taffaty, peelongs, half-ell Perſians, black and coloured Barcelona handkerchiefs and cravats, ſilk romalls, ſilk and worſted knee garters, gimp, womens worſted hoſe and ſtuff ſhoes, with a variety of ribbonds, a few pieces of Iriſh Hollands, &c. Alſo, a few kegs of freſh Oatmeal. †

RAN AWAY from the Subſcriber, in Newcaſtle County, on the 14th inſtant, (November) a ſervant woman named CATHARINE CARR, about 22 years of age, a middle ſized perſon; had with her when ſhe went away, a gown of ſtamped linen, a ſhort ditto of purple calico, two ſtriped lincey petticoats, a red ſkirt, and a black bonnet. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant woman, ſhall have SIX PENCE Reward, and no more, paid by
WILLIAM PATTERSON.

THIRTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

STRAYED from the paſture of the ſubſcriber, near the Borough of Wilmington, on the 10th inſtant, (November) at night, four CATTLE, viz, an old red cow with a bell on, two red ſteers three years old, and a black heifer the ſame age, all in good order: They may all have ſome white on them, but uncertain, as they have been but a ſhort time in this neighbourhood, being lately drove from York County, where it is expected they will attempt to return. Any perſon taking up and ſecuring ſaid Cattle, ſo that the owner may have them again, ſhall have the above Reward, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by
† VINCENT GILPIN.

TWELVE DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN or STRAYED, from off the plantation of RICHARD BRICK, in Mannington Townſhip, Salem County, on the fifteenth of October inſtant, a BAY HORSE, thirteen or fourteen hands high, with a dark ſhort ſwitch tail, dark mane which hangs to the off ſide, lately trimmed at the feather lock, a few white hairs on his forehead, branded on the near hip with the letters I. C. eight or nine years old. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe, and the thief if ſtolen, ſhall have the above Reward, or for the horſe only, FOUR DOLLARS, to be paid by the ſubſcriber, living at the corner of Second and South-ſtreets, Philadelphia.
GEORGE MOORE.

JEREMIAH WARDER and SONS,

Being deſirous of finiſhing the Sales of their preſent ſtock of GOODS on hand, will diſpoſe of them upon moderate terms (for CASH only) at their Store in Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia;

Amongſt which are the following articles, viz.

GENUINE old white Port wines,
Muſcovado ſugars,
Jamaica cotton,
Grindſtones,
Beſt 10-4 roſe blankets,
Spotted rugs,
Kerſeys of different colours and prices,
Plains ditto,
Grey, blue, London brown, claret and cinnamon coloured 6-4, 7-4 and 8-4 coatings,
Superfine, ſecond and low priced broadcloths of different colours,
Wiltons, ſorted colours and prices,
Caſſimers, ditto,
Sagathies,
Green and black worſted and hair pluſh,
Dark & pea green, black and brown calimancoes,
Blue, brown, bloſſom and drab coloured durants,
Green, blue, brown and drab coloured tammies,
Blue, brown, drab and light colour'd rattinets,
Dark and light blue, green, red, crimſon, black, London brown, claret, drab, bloſſom and light coloured ſhalloons of different prices,
Plain camblets and camblettees, ſorted colours,
Striped camblettees,
Purple and brown dorſetteens,
Corded poplins,
An aſſortment of dark & light coloured ſtamped cottons and callicoes,
Iriſh linens,
Cambricks and lawns,
Flowered gauze,
Book muſlin,
Book muſlin handkerchiefs,
Muſlin ditto,
Black gauze ditto,
Silk handkerchiefs,
Sooſes ditto,
Red and white and blue and white fine copperplate linen ditto,
Striped ell wide Perſians,
Blue, pink and bluſh half yard wide Perſians,
Cloth coloured India paduaſoy,
Beſt black ſattin,
Black ſilk velvet,
Brown and drab coloured ſuperfine grazets,
Worſted ſtockings,
Black, blue, drab, grey, and brown worſted breeches patterns,
Muffatees,
Turky ſtripes,
Striped and check ſilk ginghams,
Blue and green worſted ſtuff ſuitable for bed curtains,
Pink, blue, black, brown and drab ſhoebindings,
Black and drab London quality,
Blue, green, white, red, pink, purple, yellow, black and cloth coloured ſattin, paduaſoy, taffaty and Perſian ribbands,
Striped & flowered ditto,
White ſtock tape,
Death head & baſket buttons of different colours,
Mohair, ſilk and hair and beſt ſcarf twiſt,
Green and cloth coloured ſewing ſilk,
Mahogany gilt frame looking glaſſes, different ſizes,
Japanned frame dreſſing ditto,
Pocket looking glaſſes,
A few neſts of gilt trunks,
Queen's ware in crates, properly ſorted for retailers,
A few boxes of ſhort pipes,
Beſt London made porter pots and pints,
Beſt American made ſteel in faggots, half faggots and bliſtered,
Mill ſaws,
Engliſh glue,
Brimſtone,
Magnes,
Spaniſh brown,
White lead,
Whiting,
Chalk,
Braſs kettles,
Frying pans,
Sad irons,
Knives and forks,
Piſtol capt and cutteau knives,
Penknives,
Braſs and paper ink-pots,
Barlow and common razors,
Sciſſars,
Braſs, Bath and white metal ſhoe buckles,
Braſs links,
Womens thimbles,
White, blue and other coloured beads,
Shoemakers rubbers,
Knitting needles,
Three ſtrand ſeine twine,
Japanned plate warmers,
Japanned bottle ſtands,
Japanned waiters, &c.

SAMUEL GARRIGUES, Jun. and Co.

Have for Sale (as uſual) at their Ware-houſe in Market-ſtreet, near the London Coffee-houſe, Philadelphia,

COTTON in bags, excellent Florence oil in cheſts, freſh cinnamon, cloves and mace, coffee in bags and barrels, allum, brimſtone, indigo, chocolate, pimento, &c. &c. &c. §

Worceſter County, Maryland, October 31, 1775.

WHEREAS JOHN DENNIS, Eſq; of Worceſter County, ſome time paſt obtained a bond of MILBY ATKINSON, deceaſed, in his lifetime, for payment of Eight Hundred and Seventy Pounds, current money of Maryland;—And whereas it is probable the ſaid Dennis may aſſign the bond to ſome perſon, unacquainted with the circumſtances under which it was procured, the ſubſcriber thinks it neceſſary to give this public notice, that ſhe is determined to conteſt payment of the ſame, as from the manner in which it was obtained, ſhe is adviſed a Court of Equity will relieve againſt it. ‡ EUPHEMIA ATKINSON, Executrix.

To be LET or SOLD,

TWO ſmall Plantations in the country, twenty-one miles from Philadelphia, to be rented with or without land: The one place has 105 acres, the other 205 acres, on which there is new ſtone houſes. Enquire of the Printer.

TO BE SOLD,

On reaſonable Terms,

A THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE, ſituated in the heart of this city. Enquire of the Printer.

November 1, 1775.

WAS TAKEN UP, about three weeks ago, near the Lower Ferry, on Schuylkill, a black HORSE, about twelve hands high, ten years old, with a white ſpot on each ſide his tail, a white ſtar in his forehead, and a grey noſe. The owner is deſired to come, pay charges, and take him away.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from his bail, on Sunday the 19th of November laſt, a certain JOHN M'CONHUY, about five feet four inches high, twenty-three years of age, has long black hair tied behind, and the top of his noſe bit off; had on and took with him, a ſhort blue coatee, a red and blue mixed broadcloth ſtrait coat, white napped jacket, ſtriped ſilk ditto, old ſhoes, braſs buckles not fellows, and an almoſt new fur hat. Whoever ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's gaols, ſo that the ſubſcriber may get him again, ſhall have the above Reward, paid by
DAVID M'CONHEY, living near
‡ Chriſtiana Bridge, Newcaſtle County.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, near the Falls of Schuylkill, a brown COW, with a little white in her forehead. The owner is deſired to come, pay charges, and take her away.
§ HENRY SWEET.

TRANSYLVANIA.

A COMPANY of Gentlemen, of North-Carolina, having for a large and valuable conſideration, purchaſed from the Chiefs of the Cherokee Indians, with the advice and conſent of the whole nation, a conſiderable tract of their lands, now called Tranſylvania, hereby inform the Public, That any perſon who will ſettle on ſaid lands, before the firſt day of June 1776, ſhall have the privilege of taking up and ſurveying for himſelf five hundred acres, and for each male perſon, above 16 years of age, he ſhall carry with him and ſettle there, two hundred and fifty acres, on the payment of fifty ſhillings, ſterling, per hundred acres, ſubject to an yearly quitrent of two ſhillings ſterling, to commence in the year 1780.—Such perſons as incline to become purchaſers, may correſpond with Colonel Richard Henderſon, at Boonſborough, in Tranſylvania, or with William Johnſton, Eſq; at Hillſborough, North-Carolina.

N. B. This country lies on the ſouth ſide of the river Ohio and Louiſa, or Kentucke, in a temperate and healthy climate; it has ſeveral rivers, up which veſſels of conſiderable burden may come with eaſe.—In different places of it are ſalt ſprings, where the making of ſalt has been tried with ſucceſs, and where any quantity needed may be made.—It has extenſive quarries of lime ſtone, and abundance of iron ore—The fertility of the ſoil and goodneſs of the range, almoſt ſurpaſs belief, and it is at preſent well ſtored with buffaloe, deer, elk, bear, beaver, &c. and the rivers abound with fiſh of various kinds. Many people are daily ſtocking to it, and gentlemen of the firſt rank and character have purchaſed lands in it, ſo that there is all appearance of a rapid ſettlement, and that it will ſoon become one of the moſt agreeable countries in America. §

FIFTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on the night of the 8th inſt. (November) from the ſubſcriber, living at the Head of Cheſter, Kent county, Maryland, two ſervant men, viz. WILLIAM PARKER, an Engliſhman, about five feet high, twenty years of age; took with him a green coat faced with red, a grey jacket, and a pair of old leather breeches. JAMES RALISON, this country born, about five feet ſix inches high, a well ſet man, about eighteen years of age; took with him a light coloured coat half worn, a white diaper jacket, and a pair of check trowſers; both ſhoemakers by trade; They alſo took with them Twenty Shillings in caſh. The ſaid William Parker is very conceited, beats the drum and very likely will follow that way. They were enquiring about two days before they went off the way to Red Stone. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervants and ſecures them in any gaol, or conveys them to the owner, ſhall have the above Reward and reaſonable charges, paid by
‡4 WILLIAM FINICOMB.

Talbot County, Maryland, Oct. 30, 1775.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber on the night of the 21ſt inſtant, a man and woman, convicts, viz. WILLIAM MANLY, *a well made man, 5 feet 8 inches high, 25 or 30 years of age, with black hair cut ſhort, of a ſurly bad countenance, is a labourer, and underſtands horſes: Had on when he went away, a ſhort blue coat about half worn, and either a light coloured ſpotted jean, or a brown cloth jacket, flannel drawers, ſtrong ſelf-grey knit ſtockings, and ſtrong Engliſh made ſhoes; is an impudent active fellow, and ſpeaks the north of England dialect.* ANN WILSON, *who calls herſelf the aforeſaid Manly's wife, is a thin looking woman, 5 feet 2 inches high, about 40 or 45 years of age, ſpeaks the ſame dialect as Manley, and is in a tolerable good working dreſs. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid convicts, ſo that I may get them again, ſhall receive, if taken in this province,* Forty Shillings *for the man, and* Twenty Shillings *for the woman; and if taken up out of this province,* Three Pounds *for the man, and* Two Pounds *for the woman. They ſtole and took with them, a frying-pan, a copper tea-kettle, ſeveral Iriſh linen ſhirts, and ſundry proviſions, &c. There is reaſon to believe they have got a falſe paſs, and are making for Philadelphia; they were ſeen near Queen's-Town, in Queen-Anne's county, on Sunday the 22d inſt. about noon; and at Warwick, in Cæcil county, on Wedneſday morning following.*
JAMES BRADDOCK.

Juſt Publiſhed, and to be Sold by
JOHN DUNLAP,
In MARKET-STREET, PHILADELPHIA,
FATHER ABRAHAM'S
ALMANACK,
For the YEAR of our LORD 1776.
The Aſtronomical Calculations by the ingenious DAVID RITTENHOUSE, A. M. of this city.

By the ship COMMERCE, *Capt.* PRICE, *arrived here from* BRISTOL, *we have the following advices.*

VIENNA, *September* 13.

A MOST magnificent ball, with grand illuminations, was given on Monday last by her Imperial Majesty at Schonbrun on account of the name-day of the Arch-Dutchess Beatrix of Milan. About 4000 tickets were distributed. The Emperor was present at this entertainment, and was graciously pleased to shew the greatest condescension and affability towards all ranks of people.

LONDON, *September* 26.

Last night at the previous meeting of the Livery at the Half Moon Tavern, Cheapside, near 300 Liverymen assembled, where it was resolved, that John Wilkes, Esq; our present Lord Mayor, and John Sawbridge, Esq; Aldermen, be recommended by this meeting to the next Common Hall, to be returned to the Court of Aldermen for their choice of one of them to be Lord Mayor of this city for the year ensuing.

Yesterday near 500 freeholders of the county of Middlesex met at the Mile-end Assembly-Room, agreeable to notice from the Sheriffs in the public papers: About one o'clock Mr. Sheriff Plomer took the chair, and, in a very sensible speech, told them they were convened at the request of some respectable freeholders, to take into consideration the critical and alarming situation of this country, and strongly recommended to them to proceed in their arguments with loyalty to their King, a love for the constitution, and decency and respect to each other, as the surest way to give efficacy to their resolutions. Mr. Mascall then stood up and attempted to harangue on the miserable predicament administration had brought this country into, but was interrupted by Mr. Pell, a Middlesex Justice, who objected to the propriety of Mr. Mascall's speech. Mr. Wilmott, another Middlesex Justice, begged the Sheriff would declare the names of the freeholders who requested that meeting; but it being reprobated by other gentlemen, the Sheriff put the question, whether he should declare the requisitors, or not, which was carried in the negative by a great majority. This leading question being determined, Mr. Mascall resumed his harangue without interruption, wherein he declaimed against the Ministry for their late acts respecting America; their sending armed legions of Englishmen to cut the throats of Englishmen; their endeavouring to subvert the constitution, and concluded with making a motion to instruct the members on their present alarming situation, and held a paper in his hand, which contained instructions to be read to that assembly for their approbation or negation. Mr. Pell, with a good deal of ingenuity, acknowledged he loved to see the *commendable warmth* of an Englishman in the Gentleman who spoke last; but as the Parliament was very soon to meet, and he made no doubt with a disposition to hearken to all honourable accommodations with America, he could wish to postpone all instructions to their representatives, till the sense of the Parliament was known, and observed, that the Right Honourable Member (the Lord Mayor, who was present) possibly would not like to go shackled with additional instructions into the great assembly of the nation; that his Lordship had before made them public declarations, which he had most faithfully performed, and made no doubt of his Lordship's continuing the steady patriot on all occasions. In the course of his speech he gave oblique hints of the Lord Mayor's being acquainted with the intended resolutions, and concluded with declaring that he was not in the secrets of administration, neither was he influenced by any party; that *though he was a Middlesex Justice*, he defied any man to say he ever took a *dirty* shilling, or suffered his clerk to take one for him: On this the Lord Mayor arose, and declared he had no hand in the intended instructions, but if they were carried in that assembly, he would most implicitly obey them, as he thought it his indispensible duty to support the sentiments of his constituents, even if they differed from his own; and observed, the King called the Commons in Parliament, not to know the sentiments of the Delegated members, but that of their constituents, the people of the kingdom at large. This declaration was received with bursts of applause; after which the question was called, to know whether the instructions should be read, which was carried by a great majority. The instructions were then read, and are as follows.

The instructions from the freeholders of the county of Middlesex, to the Right Hon. John Wilkes and John Glynn, Esqrs. Knights of the Shire for that County, agreed on at a meeting, Monday, Sept. 25, 1775, at the Mile-End Assembly Room.

WE, the freeholders of the County of Middlesex, summoned here by public advertisement of the Sheriff of this county, acknowledge our approbation and grateful sense of your conduct as our representatives during the last session of Parliament; and though we have no reason to doubt your steady perseverance in the true interests of your country, yet we think it our indispensible duty to acquaint you with our sentiments at the present awful crisis, big with the fate of this great empire, and the happiness, glory, and prosperity of the whole people.

We behold, with all the horror and grief natural to a free people, the fatal stab given to our excellent constitution, by a majority of the last venal Parliament, whereby the most sacred and unalienable rights of the freeholders of this county, the right of election, was in the most impious manner wrested from the electors, and assumed by the elected, who placed a person as our representative in Parliament, contrary to the sense and will of the county, expressed by a very great majority of legal votes, thereby establishing a precedent of the most dangerous tendency to the rights of all the electors of Great Britain; which injury has been again confirmed, by the malice of our inveterate enemies, in the present Parliament (chosen by surprize under a national delusion) suffering that vote to appear in their journals, a standing record of the injustice, venality, and corruption, of their predecessors.

We are called upon to redouble our attention and zeal for the defence and preservation of all our constitutional rights, from seeing the iron hand of oppression extended to our fellow subjects on the other side of the Atlantic; Popery, that bane of civil and religious liberty, established in an extent of country infinitely larger than all our possessions in Europe, thereby arming, as it were, many of our fellow subjects with the crucifix in one hand, and a dagger in the other, against our protestant brethren; a Popish Bishop appointed, and the greatest comfort and encouragement given to the clergy of that church, while the pastors of our own pure and excellent faith are suffered to remain without support and provision, but what Romish priests and Romish councils shall design to afford them; other cruel and oppressive acts passed against our fellow-subjects in America, wholly repugnant to the ancient, just, and generous proceedings of British councils and British assemblies destructive of that glory of the English law, the trial by jury, and many other undoubted rights and privileges of English subjects; in violation of charters and royal covenants of the most solemn nature, which acts and oppressions, under the influence of the present ministers, have been productive of a most impolitic, unnatural, cruel, and destructive civil war, against our suffering and much injured fellow subjects in America.

We lament, as a commercial people, the inevitable injuries that must be sustained by the loss of a most valuable branch of our commerce, the decay of trade and manufactures, and consequent distresses of the industrious poor.

To remedy all these evils, the melancholy experience of past times evincing, how insufficient is the removal of a ministry, while their maxims and views are entailed upon the government; we desire that you will not only continue strenuously to oppose them, but endeavour to procure no such constitutional security, by shortening the duration of Parliaments, and enacting such other laws as may prevent the nation from suffering by the like errors and iniquities for the future.

And we instruct you, to exert yourselves in procuring that vote of the late House of Commons to be rescinded, which in the most injurious and unconstitutional manner, deprived the freeholders of this county of their undoubted right of election.

We also instruct you, to forward an enquiry into the expenditure of the public treasure, so peculiarly necessary at this time, and in a nation burdened with taxes, and oppressed with debts; that you will not suffer the people to be imposed upon by the slimsey artifices of a minister, pretending to lessen, while he is, in reality, encreasing the public burthens.

Should any additional land tax or new imposts be imposed, in the ensuing session, we expect that you will not assent to them without a previous redress of grievances; and that you will strenuously oppose all votes of credit, or taking any foreign troops into the pay of Great-Britain, unless another attempt should be made by tories and jacobites, against his Majesty's person, family, or government.

The state of the navy, that great bulwark, safety, and protection, of the commerce of this nation demands, and we hope will engage your serious attention; and that you will enquire by what fatal mismanagement and corrupt influence, after such immense sums have been voted during a peace establishment, that it is in its present deplorable condition.

We particularly instruct you to exert yourselves in preventing the further effusion of the blood of our innocent fellow subjects in America, and to put a speedy end to the present unnatural and ruinous civil war.

We also desire you to use your unwearied endeavours to assist and support the representatives of the city of London for obtaining a redress of every obnoxious and unconstitutioual act, and in bringing to the justice of their country the advisers of such nefarious measures, as have been adopted during the last fourteen years, tending to subvert the constitution of this country, and which we are convinced will very soon effect the ruin and destruction of the British empire.

Yesterday, at Hick's Hall there were about 30 of the Justices present, Sir John Hawkins, Chairman. He declared the motive of calling them together was to consider of an Address to the Throne, expressing their loyalty and attachment to the present government, and readiness to support whatever steps were thought expedient for reducing the Colonies to a proper sense of their duty. The measures met with the approbation of all present. —The following is the Address, which was unanimously agreed to and will be presented to his Majesty on Friday next.

To the KING's *most Excellent* MAJESTY.

WE, your Majesty's loyal and dutiful subjects resident in this opulent county, sensible of the blessings which we derive from your Majesty's mild and gracious government, during which justice has been administered with an impartiality unknown to former ages, and under which every subject has felt himself protected in the enjoyment of all those benefits which is the ultimate end of civil institutions to insure, humbly presume to address your Majesty at a crisis which we conceive to be a most important one, and such as is not to be paralleled in the history of this or any other country.

We look back with awful reverence on that period towards the end of the last century, when by a revolution from which it were impiety to exclude the interposition of divine providence, the bounds of regal authority, and the measures of civil subjection were mutually adjusted and ascertained upon principles coeval with and interwoven in the very constitution of this country. To those genuine patriots and friends of religious and civil liberty, the actors in that noble cause, we at this day owe it, that persecution is banished to the realms of despotism; that illegal restraints of civil liberty are guarded against; that the ancient power of Parliaments over every part of the British dominions is recognized; and the supreme legislative authority, by a wise and happy temperature of various interests declared to reside in the three estates of Kings, Lords, and Commons.

Reflecting on the above auspicious event, and the numerous benefits that have followed from it, we seek in vain for the motives of that unnatural rebellion in North-America, into which the inhabitants of some of the provinces thereof, not less by the artifices of a disappointed and impotent faction, than their own aversion to our religious and civil constitution, have been precipitated.

To attain the ends of a lawless association, which aims at nothing less than an independance on the mother-country, that would draw down destruction on their own heads, the legal government of the Colonies, now in rebellion, has by degrees been subverted, and the allegiance due to your Majesty from your legal subjects there has been extorted by and transferred to those, whose regard for the public is absorbed in the hope of private gain, in the prosecution of their traiterous purposes. The hostilities originally commenced by the Americans have been continued in a manner practised only by savages; and in the conduct of a war in which with unhallowed lips they implore the divine blessing, we behold with equal amazement and horror, the violation of those rules of war, to which humanity and the practice of all civilized nations have given a sanction.

Miseries greater if possible than those of a war thus conducted on the part of our enemies, have been denounced against the mother country by its rebellious sons, who by resolutions of non-importation have endeavoured to cut off the sources of our wealth, and by the dread of a famine to stimulate the industrious manufacturers of this kingdom to oppose the power which has been their constant support. But, thanks be to God, the flourishing condition of our trade, the quick circulation of wealth, the state of public credit, and the amazing increase of buildings and mercantile improvements which present themselves to our eyes in every part of this county, are evident proofs of the futility of all such attempts, as they are of the flourishing state of the kingdom in general.

With very little attention to the merits of the dispute, and without being able to controvert that fundamental principle of civil society, that protection and allegiance are reciprocal, the Colonies resist the payment of taxes which their preservation has made necessary, founding their pretended exemption not on reason, equity, or natural justice, but upon the construction of those grants to which the Colonies owe their political existence.

The rights, whatever they are which the Americans claim, are founded in charters from time to time granted by your Majesty's royal predecessors under proper limitations and restrictions, and with savings in favour of the legislative authority of this kingdom. With the greatest professions of zeal for liberty do these infatuated people exalt the regal into arbitrary power, and from principles of law and logic, which are now for the first time advanced, contend that the acts of the aggregate legislative body are of less force to bind the subjects than those of an integral part thereof; and with all the insidious arts of adulation, your Majesty is courted to accept of that absolute power which you have uniformly disclaimed, as well by the whole tenor of your conduct, as by referring the means of preserving the supremacy of this country over the Colonies to the great council of the nation.

For this singular instance of moderation, as for every other benefit which we derive from your Majesty's paternal care and watchful regard for our interests, receive, most gracious Sovereign, the sincere and humble acknowledgements of us, your Majesty's faithful and loyal subjects; and as the merciful forbearance hitherto shewn to the Colonies in rebellion, would, if farther extended, be injurious to the interests of the whole British empire, accept also this tender of every assistance which we are capable of rendering towards establishing the authority of the British legislature over its colonies and dependencies, while with unfeigned zeal we supplicate the supreme Disposer of all Events for prosperity on these wise and lenient, but steady councils, which are resolved on, and we doubt not will be pursued, for effectuating this important and necessary purpose.

The Lord Mayor has received a letter from the *Congress*, superscribed *On the service of the United Colonies*, directed *To the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, and Livery of the City of London*, and below, CONGRESS, *Philadelphia*, JOHN HANCOCK, which his Lordship intends to submit to the Livery on Friday next at the Common Hall.

Monsr. Voltaire is daily expected at Paris, he having obtained permission from the King to spend the rest of his days in his native country.

Sept. 28. Yesterday a loyal and dutiful address from the merchants and principal traders in the city of Coventry, was presented to his Majesty by Walter Waring and Ed. Roe Yeo, Esqrs. Representatives for that city, which was graciously received.

The same day Admiral Shuldham was at court, and took leave of his Majesty, he being in a few days to set out for Boston to take the command of the fleet there.

This day, soon after one o'clock, the Lord Mayor, several of the Aldermen, Sheriffs, &c. went upon the Hustings; when Mr. Alderman Hayley and Mr. Alderman Newham were sworn in Sheriffs for the year ensuing for the city of London and county of Middlesex; after which Mr. Sheriff Hayley entertained the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, &c. at Mercer's Hall.

The following advertisement from the General Post-Office, appears in all the London papers of this evening. "A mail will be dispatched from "hence on Wednesday next for New-York; and "also one for Charlestown; after which there will "be no regular conveyance for letters from this "office to North-America; but whenever a pack-"et may be dispatched to any part of that conti-"nent, proper notice will be given."

A fund of six millions of guilders is lately raised in Holland, to be lent to persons in trade on proper security at very low interest.

This morning six hundred sheep were sent down in a lighter to Deptford, to be put on board the ships lying there, bound to Boston, and other ports of America.

Correct copies are ordered to be made out of all the American charters seperately, in order to their being produced the next sessions of Parliament.

The inhabitants of Rhode-Island being apprehensive of an attack from General Gage's army, have fortified themselves on a spot about five miles distant from Newport; to which place they have removed all their cannon, artillery, stores, and valuable effects. They have from 1000 to 1500 men ready at a short warning to oppose the regulars, should the latter be disposed to pay Rhode-Island a visit.

BRISTOL, September 30.

At a numerous and respectable meeting of the Merchants, Traders, and others, interested in, and well-wishers to American commerce, held at the Guildhall Wednesday morning, Mr. Hayes, an eminent American Merchant in the chair, the following resolutions were agreed to.

Resolved,

1. That the trade with North-America is of very great advantage to Great-Britain in general, and to this city in particular.

2. That any measures which contribute to the destruction of that trade, are an essential injury to the internal commerce and manufactures of this kingdom.

3. That the present unhappy contest between Great-Britain and her Colonies hath a manifest tendency to destroy the commercial connection, and political union which have for many years subsisted between the two countries.

4. That the loss of our trade to America will deprive many thousand industrious poor of the means of procuring a daily subsistence, (a melancholy fact!) of which we have already ample experience in this city.

5. That the late importation of American grain into this city hath greatly contributed to lower the price of all the necessaries of life, and has been the means of preserving multitudes from the calamitous consequences of famine.

6. That an approbation of measures calculated to destroy the commercial intercourse between the two countries, and spread the horrors of a civil war over a very considerable part of the British dominions, would be highly disgraceful to the inhabitants of a city that depends solely upon trade for its support; and to every friend to humanity and the general happiness of society.

A motion was then made, that a Petition be presented to his Majesty, praying his interposition to put a stop to a ruinous civil war, that our trade may thereby be restored to its former flourishing state. One person objected to it, on a supposed disinclination in his Majesty to receive petitions respecting the American dispute. He was replied to, and appeared to be convinced. A petition was then produced, read paragraph by paragraph, and passed without a dissenting voice. The petition was then signed by the gentlemen present, and afterwards left at the Bush Tavern, in Corn-street; and when the signatures are fully compleated, it is to be presented to the King by our Representatives in Parliament.

On Monday the 18th instant the following letter was sent to the Right Worshipful Charles Hotchkin, Esq; Mayor.

"SIR,

"A great number of respectable fellow citizens, being desirous that an Address be sent to his Majesty on the present situation of affairs. We take the liberty to request your Worship will call a House for that purpose, and are with great respect, Sir, Your most obedient and very humble servants, (Signed) *Tho. Tyndall, John Hobhouse, Michael Miller, William Miller, William Hart, James Reed, Slade Baker, Richard Meyler, John Powell, John Vaughan, Nicholas Perry, Tho. Warren.*"

In consequence of the above, summonses were sent to the Members of the Corporation, to attend in the Council-House on Thursday the 21st, but a sufficient number did not attend to make a House.

Upon this many citizens applied to the Mayor for the use of the Guildhall on Thursday following, to assemble in, to address his Majesty on the situation of affairs between Great-Britain and the American Colonies; the hall was readily granted, and notice thereof was given in the public papers.

On Monday the 25th, Messrs. Samuel Brailsford, John Fisher Weare, and Richard Champion, applied to the Mayor for the hall on Wednesday, that the American Merchants, Traders, and the well-wishers to American commerce, might meet there to consider of a petition to his Majesty; they met accordingly on that day, to the number of about fifty persons; Mr. Hayes, a gentleman lately settled here, from New-York, was called to the chair; A petition was produced and read, a proposal being made for the Chairman to sign it for the whole, which he very prudently declined; it was then signed by those present, and it is now industriously carried about, and every influence exerted to obtain names to it.

Though it was generally understood that this petition was merely set up in opposition to the address, yet not the least obstruction was made to it by any of the independent merchants and citizens.

Thursday at twelve o'clock, Mr. Mayor went from the Council-House to the Guildhall, attended by the Sheriffs, with many members of the corporation, and the greatest number of respectable citizens ever known on the like occasion, his worship being in the chair, the business was opened in a manly, sensible speech, by George Daubeny, Esq; setting forth that he was directed to return his worship the thanks of the citizens of Bristol for his readiness in granting them the hall, and was desired to express the grateful sense they entertained of the honour of his presence on this occasion; he then begged leave to lay before them an address, drawn up by a committee of gentlemen appointed for that purpose, which he hoped would meet with general approbation.

To this the Mayor replied nearly as follows:

"That he should always retain the most grateful remembrance of the honour this day done him, and should be glad of every opportunity to testify his real regard for the true interest and welfare of the city of Bristol."

A motion was then made for the address to be read, it was much approved and desired to be read a second time, an attempt to oppose it was then made by the persons who met to petition the preceding day. Their Chairman Mr. Hayes, who was deputed by them to attend, was heard with candor; and in reply, was informed that as no interruption had been made to their proceedings the day before, it was expected, they would not disturb this day's meeting; they notwithstanding continued to obstruct in a very indecent manner, but numbers soon prevailed, and they were silenced. The address was signed, and the Mayor, Sheriffs, with some principal citizens, were requested to present it to his Majesty in the most respectful manner.

The address was immediately signed by a great number of citizens, and we hear, that it will be left in the committee room of the Taylor's-hall, till Monday next from 11 to two o'clock, for such as are disposed to sign it.

To the KING's *Most Excellent* MAJESTY.

The humble Petition of the Merchants, Traders, Manufacturers, and other Citizens of Briſtol.

May it pleaſe your Majeſty.

WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects the Merchants, Traders, Manufacturers, and other Citizens of Briſtol, humbly beg leave to approach the Throne, with the moſt reſpectful aſſurance of our unalterable attachment and affection to your Majeſty's royal perſon and family, and of our unfeigned zeal for the ſupport of your government, the glory of your reign, and the peace and proſperity of your once united and flouriſhing, but now moſt unhappily diſtracted empire.

It is with an affliction not to be expreſſed, and with the moſt anxious apprehenſions for ourſelves and our poſterity that we behold the growing diſtractions in America threaten, unleſs prevented by the timely interpoſition of your Majeſty's wiſdom and goodneſs, nothing leſs than a laſting and ruinous civil war. We are apprehenſive that if the preſent meaſures are adhered to, a total alienation of the affections of our fellow ſubjects in the Colonies will enſue; to which affection, much more than to a dread of any power, we have been hitherto indebted for the ineſtimable benefits which we have derived from thoſe eſtabliſhments: We can foreſee no good effects to the commerce or revenues of this kingdom, at a future period, from any victories which may be obtained by your Majeſty's arms over deſolated provinces and an exaſperated people.

From the conſequences of a reverſe of things, in the courſe of human events not impoſſible, we chuſe to avert our eyes.

We apprehend that none can profit by the continuance of this war, and therefore we hope none can wiſh it, except thoſe nations who, envious of the diffuſive liberty and conſequent power and proſperity of your dominions, are the natural enemies of Great Britain.

We owe a teſtimony of juſtice to your Colonies, which is, that, in the midſt of the preſent diſtractions we have received many unequivocal proofs that our fellow ſubjects in that part of the world, are very far from having loſt their ancient affection and regard to their mother country, or departed from the principles of commercial honour and private juſtice; notwithſtanding the ceſſation of the powers of government throughout that vaſt continent, we have reaſon to think, judging by the imports into this city and by our extenſive correpondencies, that commodities of America, enumerated by acts of Parliament, have been as regularly brought to Great-Britain as in the moſt quiet times; we aſſure your Majeſty that the trade of this port and the ſubſiſtance of a great part of your kingdom has depended very much on the honorable and, in this inſtance, amicable behaviour of your American ſubjects.

We have, in this ſingle city, received within one year from the firſt of September, 1774, more than a million buſhels of wheat, to ſay nothing of the quantity of other valuable commodities eſſential to our navigation and commerce. Thoſe circumſtances we humbly beg leave, with the utmoſt deference, to ſubmit to your Majeſty's conſideration, in order to ſhew that whenever your royal clemency ſhall exert itſelf in behalf of your Colonies, the diſpoſition on their part, to peace and reconciliation, are by no means ſo unfavourable as many perſons, from paſſion or miſinformation, may poſſibly ſuggeſt. No part of your Majeſty's ſubjects can wiſh more earneſtly to preſerve the conſtitutional ſuperiority of the Britiſh Legiſlature over all parts of your dominions than the citizens of Briſtol; but they are convinced from clear reaſon and ſevere experience that this ſuperiority can hardly be preſerved by mere force, nor without acquiring the confidence and cultivating the affections of the great and numerous people who inhabit the Britiſh Plantations; we humbly conceive that this authority would ſuffer no diminution in the leaſt prejudicial to it, by healing conceſſions, by the relaxation of penal ſtatutes, which have been found ineffectual for their purpoſe, and by relinquiſhing the purſuit of an object the poſſible attainment of which, under any circumſtances of fortune, may admit of the moſt ſerious doubt: On the contrary, we have reaſon, although things have been carried to unfortunate lengths of hoſtility on both ſides, to hope the moſt ſalutary effects from a return, under your Majeſty's provident and ſagacious direction, to the ancient, indulgent and happy uſage of this kingdom with regard to its colonies. We find ourſelves under an indiſpenſible neceſſity of making, with a reſpectful plainneſs, this dutiful and moſt faithful repreſentation of our ſentiments to your Majeſty, leſt it might be ſuppoſed that, by our ſilence, we were conſenting to the opinions and wiſhes for coercive proceedings, expreſſed in the late addreſs to your Majeſty.—We aſſure your Majeſty, that we are men of peaceful diſpoſitions, that we deteſt the thought of obtruding on your Majeſty's wiſdom and clemency any ſort of recommendation of force and rigour againſt any part of your people, that we who have long flouriſhed by an amicable intercourſe with the Colonies ſhould call for coercive meaſures, as the probable means of future commerce, would not only be arrogant and preſumptuous, but unnatural and ungrateful: No experience has hitherto taught us the good effects of ſuch meaſures, and it little becomes us to recommend violent and *hazardous* proceedings; we muſt always look back with ſatisfaction and gratitude, to that period of your Majeſty's reign, when a prudent conceſſion reſtored tranquility and commerce to all your Majeſty's dominions.

We truſt, that after having humbly intreated the exertion of your Majeſty's wiſdom, for reconciling amicably the differences which unhappily ſubſiſt among your ſubjects, we have cleared ourſelves to our own conſciences, and acquitted ourſelves in the eyes of Almighty God, of our Sovereign, and of our Country, from any ſhare whatſoever in producing the calamities which the preſent proceedings, ſo inauſpiciouſly begun, may yet bring upon this nation.

PROVIDENCE, *Dec.* 2.

The following Proclamation was taken from Howe's *Boſton paper of the 16th ult.*

A PROCLAMATION.

By his Excellency the Hon. William Howe, Major General and Commander in Chief of all his Majeſty's forces within the Colonies laying on the Atlantic ocean, from *Nova-Scotia* to *Weſt-Florida* inclusive, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS the preſent and approaching diſtreſſes of many of the inhabitants in the town of Boſton, from the ſcarcity and high prices of proviſions, fuel, and other neceſſary articles of life, can only be avoided, by permitting them to go where they may hope to procure eaſier means of ſubſiſtence.

Notice is hereby given that all thoſe, ſuffering under the above-mentioned circumſtances, who chuſe to depart the town, may give in their names to Captain James Urquehart, town-major, before Thurſday, twelve o'clock, on the ninth inſtant, ſpecifying their names, abodes, number and names of thoſe in family, effects, &c. that paſſes may be made out, conformable to regulations already eſtabliſhed.

Given at Head Quarters in Boſton, *this ſixth day of November*, 1775.

W. HOWE.

By his Excellency's command.

ROBERT MACKENZIE.

PHILADELPHIA, *December* 18.

A LETTER from General LEE *to General* BURGOYNE.

Camp on Proſpect Hill, Dec. 1, 1775.

"*Dear Sir,*

"AS I am juſt informed you are ready to embark for England, I cannot refrain from once more treſpaſſing on your patience. An opportunity is now preſented of immortalizing yourſelf as the Saviour of your country. The whole Britiſh empire ſtands tottering on the brink of ruin, and you have it in your power to prevent the fatal cataſtrophe, but it will admit of no delay. For heaven's ſake avail yourſelf of the precious moment; put an end to the deluſion; exert the voice of a brave, virtuous citizen, and tell the people at home that they muſt immediately reſcind all their impolitic, iniquitous, tyrannical, murderous acts; that they muſt overturn the whole frantic ſyſtem, or that they are undone. You aſk me, in your letter, if it is independence at which the Americans aim? I anſwer no, the idea never entered a ſingle American's head until a moſt intolerable oppreſſion forced it upon them. All they required was to remain maſters of their own property, and be governed by the ſame equitable laws which they had enjoyed from the firſt formation of the Colonies. The ties of connexion, which bound them to their Parent Country, were ſo dear to them, that he who would have ventured to have touched them, would have been conſidered as the moſt impious of mortals; but theſe ſacred ties, the ſame men who have violated or baffled the moſt precious laws and rights of the people at home, diſſipated or refuſed to account for their treaſures, tarniſhed the glory, and annihilated the importance of the nation, theſe ſacred ties, I ſay, ſo dear to every American, Bute and his Tory adminiſtration are now rending aſunder.

"You aſk whether it is the weight of taxes of which they complain? I anſwer no, it is the principle they combat; and they would be guilty in the eyes of God and men, of the preſent world and all poſterity, did they not reject it, for if it were admitted, they would have nothing that they could call their own. They would be in a worſe condition than the wretched ſlaves in the Weſt-India Iſlands, whoſe little peculium has ever been eſteemed inviolate. But wherefore ſhould I dwell on this? Is not the caſe of Ireland the ſame with their's? They are ſubordinate to the Britiſh empire, they are ſubordinate to the Parliament of Great-Britain, but they tax themſelves. Why, as the caſe is ſimilar, do not you begin with them? But you know, Mr. Burgoyne, audacious as the Miniſtry are, they dare not not attempt it. There is one part of your letter which I confeſs I do not thoroughly underſtand. If I recollect right, for I unfortunately have not the letter by me, you ſay that if the privilege of taxing themſelves is what the Americans claim, the conteſt is at an end. You ſurely cannot allude to the propoſitions of North. It is impoſſible that you ſhould not think with me and all mankind that theſe propoſitions are no more or leſs than adding to a moſt abominable oppreſſion a more abominable inſult. But to recur to the queſtion of America's aiming at independence? Do any inſtruction of any one of the Provinces to their Repreſentatives or Delegates furniſh the leaſt ground for this ſuſpicion? On the contrary, do they not all breathe the ſtrongeſt attachment and filial piety for their Parent Country? But if ſhe diſcards all the natural tenderneſs of a mother, and acts the part of a cruel ſtep-dame, it muſt naturally be expected that their affections ceaſe; the Miniſtry leave them no alternative, *aut ſervire, aut alienari jubent*; it is in human nature, it is a moral obligation to adopt the latter; but the fatal ſeparation has not yet taken place, and yourſelf, your ſingle ſelf, my friend, may perhaps prevent it. Upon the Miniſtry, I am afraid, you can make no impreſſion; for to repeat a hackneyed quotation,

They are in blood
Stepp'd in ſo far, that ſhould they wade no more,
To return wou'd be as tedious as go o'er.

But if you will at once break off all connexions with theſe pernicious men, if you will wave all conſideration but the ſalvation of your country, Great-Britain may ſtand as much indebted to General Burgoyne as Rome was to her Camillus. Do not, I entreat you, my dear Sir, think this the mad rhapſody of an enthuſiaſt, nor the cant of a factious deſigning man, for in theſe colours I am told I am frequently painted. I ſwear, by all that's ſacred, as I hope for comfort and honour in this world, and to avoid miſery in the next, that I moſt earneſtly and devoutly love my native country; that I wiſh the ſame happy relation to ſubſiſt, for ages, betwixt her and her children, which has raiſed the wide arch of her empire to ſo ſtupendous and enviable a height; but at the ſame time I avow, that if the Parliament and people ſhould be depraved enough to ſupport any longer the preſent Miniſtry in their infernal ſcheme, my zeal and reverence for the rights of humanity are ſo much greater than my fondneſs for any particular ſpot, even the place of my nativity, that had I any influence in the Councils of America, I would adviſe no to heſitate a ſingle inſtant, but deciſively to cut the Gordian knot now beſmeared with civil blood.

"This I know is ſtrong emphatic language, and might paſs with men, who are ſtrangers to the flame which the love of Liberty is capable of lighting up in the human breaſt, for a proof of my inſanity; but you, Sir, you, unleſs I have miſtaken you from the beginning, will conceive that a man in his ſober ſenſes may poſſeſs ſuch feelings. In my ſober ſenſes, therefore, permit me once more moſt earneſtly to intreat and conjure you to exert your whole force, energy, and talents, to ſtop the Miniſtry in this their headlong career. If you labour in vain (as I muſt repeat I think will be the caſe) addreſs yourſelf to the people at large; by adopting this method, I am ſo ſanguine as to aſſure myſelf of your ſucceſs; and your public character will be as illuſtrious as your perſonal qualities are amiable to all who intimately know you. By your means, the Coloniſts will long continue the farmers, planters, and ſhipwrights of Great-Britain; but if the preſent courſe is perſiſted in, an internal divorce muſt inevitably take place. As to the idea of ſubduing them into ſervitude, and indemnifying yourſelves for the expence, you muſt be convinced, long before this, of its abſurdity.

"I ſhould not, perhaps be extravagant, if I advanced that all the ſhips of the world would be too few to tranſport force ſufficient to conquer three millions of people unanimouſly determined to ſacrifice every thing to liberty; but if it were poſſible, the victory would be not leſs ruinous than the defeat. You would only deſtroy your own ſtrength. No revenue can poſſibly be extracted out of this country. The army of placemen might be encreaſed, but her circuitous commerce, founded on perfect freedom, which alone can furniſh riches to the metropolis, would fall to the ground. But the dignity of Great-Britain it ſeems is at ſtake. Would you, Sir, if in the heat of paſſion you had ſtruck a ſimple drummer of your regiment, and afterwards diſcovered that you had done it unjuſtly, think it any forfeiture of your dignity to acknowledge the wrong? No (I am well acquainted with your diſpoſition) you would aſk him pardon at the head of your regiment.

"I ſhall now conclude (if you will excuſe the pedantry) with a ſentence of Latin: "*Juſtum eſt bellum quibus neceſſarium, et pia arma quibus nulla, niſi in armis, relinquitur ſpes.*" I moſt ſincerely wiſh you a quick and proſperous voyage, and that your happineſs and glory may be equal to the idea I have of your merits, as I am, with the greateſt truth and affection, yours, C. LEE."

Extract of a letter dated St. Chriſtopher's, Nov. 15.

"We have juſt received a letter from Dominica, dated the 10th inſt. which informs that the Packet from England had juſt arrived that morning, and it was ſaid (privately) that ſhe had brought over a Proclamation prohibiting the exportation of Weſt-India produce to the Continent.—The Packet cannot be here before the 16th.—If the above news is true, we ſhall hardly have a chance of ſending you another letter from an Engliſh iſland, as we ſuppoſe they may ſeize all property belonging to the Continent, yet can hardly believe they will till we ſee it done. You write us you have had thoughts to ſend a veſſel out in ballaſt to be ready to take a cargo of rum of the enſuing crop, but we adviſe you to wait to hear further from us how the Iſlands will act reſpecting the prohibition of their produce.—In Dominica the Aſſembly has laid a duty of one ſhilling a barrel on bread and flour, and every other article in proportion.—We leave you to judge what they think of your ports being ſtopped; we believe ere long they will feel the effects of it, though at this juncture every thing is plenty.—The Governor of Grenada has ſent diſpatches to moſt of the Governors throughout the Iſlands informing them of the conflagration."

Extract of a letter from Cambridge, dated December 6, 1775.

"I have now the pleaſure of informing you that General Waſhington has a letter from Colonel Arnold, of the fourteenth ult. acquainting that he had been joined by four or five thouſand Canadians, was within a very ſmall diſtance of Quebec, prepared with ſcaling ladders, &c. and expected to be in poſſeſſion of it in a day or two. This account is confirmed by deſerters from Boſton, who ſay that veſſels have arrived there, the Captains of which declare they were obliged to cut their cables and run.

"P. S. Colonel Arnold writes that General Carleton's ſituation is ſuch as renders his eſcape impoſſible."

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman of credit at Albany, dated December 7.

"You will before now have heard that we have poſſeſſed ourſelves of all the veſſels at Montreal, eleven in number, with ſeveral hundred barrels of beef, pork, butter, &c. no powder.

"Laſt night the officers (Gen. Preſcot among them) taken on board the veſſels, were brought in by Col. Wynkoop. I was in company with the Colonel, who told me he left Montreal fourteen days ſince, and the next day General Montgomery was to leave Montreal for Quebec, which Colonel Arnold had ſurrounded, and that the General was under no apprehenſions but that he would finiſh at that place ſoon."

By a gentleman arrived here on Wedneſday laſt from Wilmington, in North-Carolina, we are informed, that the Scorpion ſloop of war, and a tranſport ſhip from Boſton, arrived at Brunſwick, fifteen miles below, about the 12th ult. it was imagined their intention was to carry away the guns belonging to Fort Johnſon.—At the ſame time arrived a ſhip from the Iſle of Sky, in Scotland, with a number of (report 4 or 500) Highlanders, all young men, no women being on board; that they were ſuppoſed to be ſoldiers, being all dreſſed in the Highland manner, and it was ſaid, ſome officers in the ſame dreſs were on board the ſhip; upon this information coming to Wilmington, the inhabitants were called upon, and chearfully agreed to take all neceſſary meaſures to prevent their landing, for which purpoſe they had determined upon laying ſome booms and chains acroſs the channel, and were about erecting a fort at Hangman's Point, where a camp was marked out, and 400 men immediately took poſt there.

We are alſo informed that the Cruizer ſloop of war was at Brunſwick; that Lord William Campbell was on board the Tamar, cruizing to the ſouthward as far as Charleſtown Bar; that two ſmall tenders were on the ſtation off Ocracock, and the King-Fiſher, Capt. Montague, was ſtationed between Ocracock and Cape Henry in Virginia.

By a letter from North Carolina, dated Newbern, November 28, we are informed, that the Governor had ſent word he intends to dine at the Palace at Chriſtmas, and to have the town in aſhes before night. Yeſterday 200 ſoldiers marched to Virginia, under the command of Col. Howe. We have 4000 men raiſed in the province; they are thought equal to any of the King's troops. Next Friday the minute men and ſoldiers go out to meet 500 men that are coming to take poſt here, where they are to remain till the reſt of the ſoldiers come back. The Governor has got 300 ſoldiers to aſſiſt him; it is expected they have burnt down one ſmall place called Brunſwick, that had 8 or 9 houſes in it.

Our people have taken from the Governor a great deal of powder and ball, bayonets, ſwords, piſtols, and ball for the cannon, and every thing belonging to the artillery, which he had concealed under ground; there were veſſels with powder ſent for the Tories and Soldiers, but Major Pattain marked his men, and has taken it away from them. Newbern will be made near as ſtrong as Boſton.

A writer in the Briſtol Gazette of September 21, directed to the Magiſtrates of that city, ſays, "As you intended addreſſing our moſt gracious Sovereign to deign to hearken to the diſtreſſes of his ſubjects, I beg leave to inform you, that in the compaſs of my ſmall acquaintance, I know two worthy tradeſmen who have been obliged to turn off ſeveral hundred people in this city and environs, who are now unemployed, and in the greateſt diſtreſs, entirely owing to a ſtop being put to the American trade."

On Friday morning laſt, ſuddenly, departed this life, in the 33d year of her age, Mrs. Ann Marſhall, the amiable conſort of Mr. Chriſtopher Marſhall, jun. of this city, and yeſterday her remains were carried to the Meeting-Houſe of Friends, where ſome ſuitable diſcourſes were delivered, and from thence to the burial-ground, attended by a great number of ſorrowful relations and friends.

*** The COMMITTEE of PRIVATES meet on Wedneſday evening, at Six o'clock, at Mr. Thorn's School-houſe.

We have been obliged to omit ſeveral articles of news and adverti ſements for want of room.

Philadelphia, December 12, 1775.

WAS FOUND,

Near the HOSPITAL,

TWO white APRONS and one white HANDKERCHIEF. Any perſon proving his property and paying charges, may have them again. Enquire at Mr. HEMING's Livery-ſtable, near the Play-houſe.

TO BE SOLD,

A STRONG, healthy Engliſhman, about 23 years of age, underſtands farming, has about three years and four months to ſerve; his abilities can be vouched for. Enquire of WILLIAM MARTIN, next the City Vendue, in Front-ſtreet.

N. B. This is to acquaint the Public, that the partnerſhip between JOHN MARIA and WILLIAM MARTIN is diſſolved. They hope ſuch as are indebted to them by bond or note will be ready to make payment when called on, the nature of their affairs being ſuch that they cannot wait. ‡

TO BE SOLD,

THE TIME of an Engliſh ſervant Girl, who has about three years to ſerve. Enquire of the Printer. ‡

Philadelphia, December 16, 1775.

TWENTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RAN AWAY a few weeks ago, from the Widow Stout's, in Front-ſtreet, an Iriſh ſervant man named PETER MEAGHER, *about five feet nine or ten inches high, pitted a little with the ſmall-pox, long black hair, and rather ſwarthy, has an ulcer ſome time formed in his leg, and walks a little lame; had on when he ran away, a light blue coat, a ſhort white Ruſſia ſheeting jacket, black breeches, linen ſtockings and half worn ſhoes. He has ſome ſmall difficulty in his ſpeech, and talks much in the Weſt of Ireland dialect. Whoever ſecures or apprehends ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter ſhall have him again, ſhall receive the above Reward and all reaſonable charges, paid by* GEORGE DAVIS.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels and others are forbid to harbour the ſaid Peter Meagher, at their peril.

Juſt OPENING, and to be SOLD on very reaſonable terms, for CASH only, at

FULLER and FISHER's Vendue Store,

In Water-ſtreet, a few doors below the corner of Walnut-ſtreet, the following aſſortment of Goods:

COARSE and fine broadcloths,
Naps of ſeveral ſorts,
Velverets,
Hair pluſhes,
Worſted ditto,
Shalloons,
Durants,

An aſſortment of worked hoſiery,
Fine Iriſh linens,
Flowered dimities,
Bandano handkerchiefs,
Silk romalis,
Printed linens,
Curtain callicoes.

And a few articles of Hard Ware, Ironmongery, and Saddlery Ware.

TO BE SOLD,

A HANDSOME pair of HORSE PISTOLS, braſs barrels, ſilver mounted, with every other part in good order. Enquire of the Printer. ‖

TO BE LET,

A NEW two ſtory brick HOUSE in Third-ſtreet, near Vine-ſtreet, and a back ſtore that may ſerve for a ſtable and chair-houſe, if wanted. Alſo a ſmall brick tenement in Vine-ſtreet. Enquire of the Printer. †

TO BE SOLD,

A HEALTHY NEGRO GIRL, aged thirteen years, this country born, remarkably ſtrong and luſty for her age, and has had the ſmall pox; has lived entirely in the country, for which reaſon a Farmer would be the moſt ſuitable purchaſer. Part of the purchaſe money being paid, the remainder may go on intereſt, the ſecurity being approved of. For further particulars apply to JOSEPH M'ILVAINE, living near the Borough of Briſtol, Bucks County, or to Doctor WILLIAM M'ILVAINE, living in ſaid Borough. †

JOHN FISHER, Bruſh-maker,

Of the Borough of LANCASTER,

BEGS the favour of the Public, and eſpecially of thoſe Farmers who are provided with large troops of hogs, to ſave the Briſtles and bring them to the next ſtore or ſhop, if too far from Lancaſter; and the Gentlemen ſtore or ſhop-keepers are hereby humbly requeſted to pay for each pound of Briſtles (combed) one ſhilling, Pennſylvania currency: The Briſtles may be taken off when ſcalded, and then the wool combed out. The Gentlemen ſtore and ſhop keepers are hereby further humbly requeſted, as PATRIOTS, to encourage the ſaving of that uſeful article, the Briſtles, and not to refuſe any, whether of old or young hogs, brought them for ſale: They ſhall run no riſque, but be well ſatisfied for their trouble.

The ſaid JOHN FISHER carries on the Bruſh-making buſineſs in all its branches, as formerly; where likewiſe may be had, the beſt ſhining black-ball for boots and ſhoes, and a quantity of braſs wire fit for wind-miſſ and other uſes, for a reaſonable price; likewiſe hair mill ſieves, punch ditto, wheat riddles of all ſorts and ſizes, tar buckets, cowſkin whips, curry combs, &c. †

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE Plantation or tract of Land ſituate in Reedy Iſland Neck, Newcaſtle county, containing near two hundred acres, twenty-nine acres of which is banked meadow; with a right of a ſixteenth part of a body of Marſh, called Long-Iſland, ſuppoſed to contain ſixteen hundred acres. The title is clear, and any perſon inclining to purchaſe may ſee the premiſes and know the terms by applying to the ſubſcriber.

§ WILLIAM M'KEAN.

By the Brig ROBERT, *Capt.* M'NORTON, *arrived at New York from London, we have the following advices.*

MADRID, August 25.

WE have advice from Monte Video, that in the month of April laſt the Portugueſe came to attack that place with a ſquadron of five ſhips and ſome land forces; but that our Governor repulſed them and ſunk one of their ſhips. On occaſion of this act of hoſtility, they have raiſed at Buenos Ayres 11,000 troops, which are incorporated with 1000 veterans, and part of them will be employed in the defence of that colony, whilſt the reſt go to attack the Portugueſe in that of St. Sacrament.

Leghorn, Sept. 2. Letters from ſeveral Tuſcan officers at Alicant poſitively aſſert, that the Spaniſh fleet will undertake nothing more this year againſt the Algerines; on the contrary, the fleet is ſeparated, and the foreign veſſels diſcharged.

LONDON, *September* 15.

Large quantities of proviſions have been ſent from Ireland for America, but no troops yet.—The reaſon is obvious; the regulars want proviſions more than reinforements at the preſent ſeaſon.

Sept. 19. Laſt Saturday's Gazette contains addreſſes to his Majeſty from the gentlemen, clergy, merchants, manufacturers, and principal inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood of Manchester, in the county palatine of Lancaſter; the mayor, recorder, aldermen, bailiffs and commonalty of the town of Lancaſter, in common council aſſembled; the mayor, bailiffs and burgeſſes of the borough of Leiceſter; and from the mayor, aldermen, bailiffs and common council of Liverpool, in the county palatine of Lancaſter, in council aſſembled.

General Gage has applied to adminiſtration for inſtructions, reſpecting the diſpoſition of his troops the enſuing winter, repreſenting the impoſſibility of remaining in Boſton a ſingle day after the froſt ſets in, as the fleet will then be rendered totally uſeleſs for the defence of the garriſon, and the Provincials are determined to lay it in aſhes the moment that ſeaſon arrives, and put every man to the ſword.

The detachments from Burgoyne's and Elliot's light horſe, being ordered to march to be ready for embarking for Boſton, put black crape upon their ſwords, and paſt in that truly mouruful manner from Kenſington to Brentford; and in their way they met his Majeſty, to whom they meant to ſhew that they diſliked and deteſted the unnatural ſervice they were going on.

Moſt of the officers, particularly the field officers and captains, of the regiments in Ireland, ordered to go to America, (except thoſe of the 46th) have preſented memorials, ſoliciting leave of abſence, alledging ſickneſs, &c.

It is held a certain fact, that, on account of the *diſagreeableneſs of the ſervice*, no officer of rank or note hath gone to America without a gratuity of 1000 or 500 guineas, beſides all his other appointments for table, horſes, and ſervants, and free tranſportation to Boſton.

The noble Lord who lately reſigned his commiſſion, becauſe he foreſaw that American blood would be unjuſtifiably ſpilt, we hear, has been refuſed the privilege of keeping his military rank.

However other branches of trade may thrive, the American, Weſt-Indian, and African muſt ſink. The ſudden decay of trade finally produceth every ſpecies of diſorder. The dreadful ſcene at Liverpool is but the beginning of *home* calamities, all chargeable on the Miniſtry. This ſcene of horror and bloodſhed will ſoon, in all probability, be more than equalled at Whitehaven, Glaſgow, and other weſtern ports. And who ſhall ſay, that none of theſe violent ſhakings will ſhake the throne?

A morning paper of yeſterday ſays, "The Britiſh army now in America, together with the reinforcement ordered for that part of the world, will make a body of more than 20,000 men. To theſe are to be added 26,000 Ruſſians, and 10,000 Heſſians, Hanoverians, and Wirtembergers; the whole are to take the field in April next."—But the writer of this ſplendid account has forgot a very material article, viz. 10,000 Canadians under General Charleton, as the French call him, which will amount in the whole to 66,000. Our correſpondent adds, "if Gage's army, not exceeding 6000 men, are ſtarving during the beſt ſeaſon of the year, which way are *ten times that number* to ſubſiſt?

We are credibly informed, that contractor Melliſh is gone down to Huntingdonſhire, to buy up *two thouſand* more ſheep for the purpoſe of ſupplying the army in Boſton. As the far greater part of theſe ſheep will moſt probably die on their paſſage, and ſuch as ſurvive, from the loſs of fleſh, &c. be rendered of little worth, (not to ſay unwholeſome) by diſeaſe; query, is not this diſtreſſing the *poor* at home, without a probability of affording the army any effectual relief abroad? And if government are reduced to ſuch wretched ſhifts to ſupport from 6 to 10,000 men, how are the 20 or 30,000 foreigners to be provided for?

Private letters from Cork ſay, that the ſoldiers who are to be ſent to America murmur exceedingly. They are ſo averſe to the ſervice, that moſt of them have declared, if they are forced on board the tranſports, they will take the firſt opportunity to deſert. The letter adds, that this declaration has given great uneaſine's to the officers.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman of rank near Manchester.

"You aſk a line of politics from me; alas! I can only ſincerely lament the miſerable ſtate of public affairs, and deprecate the miſchiefs and diſtractions that muſt ariſe from the weak, oppreſſive, vindictive ſyſtem of our American politics. The friends of American freedom, however reſpectable, are out numbered every where, and the Miniſtry ſeem to have the cry in their favour. Toryiſm prevails in this part of the country, and even Jacobites and Non jurors are become loyal, and addreſs the King; witneſs their Manchester Addreſs. I did not attend this buſineſs, or (as you will believe) ſign the courtly paper filled as it is with *falſhoods* and *fictitious loyalty*. The propoſed aſſociation has been ſadly managed, their papers diſperſed *only* amongſt the avowed friends of Miniſtry with us, who make them the pretext for addreſſing. All the houſes in Manchester, who have ever had any commerce with America, refuſed to ſign the addreſs, as *impolitic and ungrateful.*"

Extract of a Letter from Goſport, Sept. 14.

"All the ſhips in the harbour fitting for Boſton are nearly ready, and will go to Spithead very ſhortly.

Sept. 20. *A report is current, that ſeveral diſtinguiſhed perſons have been given to underſtand that their conduct with regard to the diſagreement between Great-Britain and her Colonies, has proved ſo diſpleaſing, that a continuance of their attendance will be diſpenſed with.*

The Miniſtry are exerting all their intereſt to procure addreſſes in favour of their meaſures againſt America from the different cities and towns throughout the kingdom.

Bad meaſures may be applauded by bad men; but thoſe who are diſintereſted, and in ſpite of arbitrary threats, dare ſpeak their minds, declare they think America highly injured, wiſh their brethren on the other ſide the Atlantic a ſpeedy iſſue from their troubles, and thoſe who cauſed them an early impeachment and a public execution.

An addreſs to his Majeſty has been moved for at Aberdeen in Scotland, but goes on more ſlowly there than at either Glaſgow or St. Andrew's, ſo that it is a chance whether it will be carried. A number of reſpectable people are againſt it, as they ſay it cannot be proved that any oppoſition which is carried on is intended againſt the King, but againſt his Miniſters, who are as heartily deſpiſed in Scotland as in England.

We hear from Aberdeen in Scotland, that the King's Proclamation was read there laſt week in due form, but was far from being ſo joyfully received as ſome people expected.

Government have contracted with Mr. Melliſh to ſupply the troops at Boſton with a very conſiderable number of oxen, and 14,000 ſheep, the largeſt and fatteſt that can be procured. Several of the oxen and 4000 of the ſheep are ordered to be ſent over immediately, alive, and the remainder as ſoon as they can be purchaſed.

It is ſaid that the Duke of Northumberland has freighted a ſhip for Boſton, with freſh proviſions, for the uſe of Lord Percy's regiment.

Boſton is ſaid to be no longer tenable. The government troops will, in conſequence, retire to Long-Iſland.

Extract of a Letter from the Hon. Lieut. General Gage to the Earl of Dartmouth, dated Boſton, Auguſt 20.

"*Mr. Waſhington who commands the rebel army, has written to me on the ſubject of the treatment of the rebel priſoners in our cuſtody, a copy of whoſe letter I tranſmit your Lordſhip, together with a copy of my anſwer. Major Skene, made priſoner at Philadelphia, is ſent into Connecticut, where he is to be confined with ſome others; and I underſtand they make war like ſavages, making captives of women and children.*

"*The rebels are very numerous, and continue to throw up works, in ſome points nearer to the town than before. Their advanced parties have been drove back at Boſton and Charleſtown, and their poſts deſtroyed. They landed a large body a ſecond time at the light houſe, where they made priſoners of a few maſons, guarded them to the Admiral, and carpenters, who were repairing the houſe.*

"*A fleet of tranſports, who had been out in ſearch of live ſtock, is juſt returned with about eighteen hundred ſheep, and above one hundred head of oxen, which will be ſome relief to the troops in general, and of great benefit to the hoſpitals.*"

We hear that General Gage, on his arrival in England, is to be created Lord Lexington, Baron of Bunker's Hill.

They write from Hanover, that the two battalions of Electorate troops deſtined for Port Mahon, have received orders to rendezvous at Stade, from whence they are to embark.

The three battalions of Hanoverian troops deſtined for the defence of Gibraltar, are expected to arrive at Plymouth towards the end of this month.

Sept. 21. The corporation of Limerick, in Ireland, have voted the freedom of that city to the Right Honourable the Earl of Shelburne, as a mark of their reſpect and eſteem.

The freedom of the above city was at the ſame time voted to Col. Eyre Maſſy, of his Majeſty's 27th regiment of foot as a mark of their approbation of his ſervices.

Monday ſailed from the river with flour for the troops at Boſton, the Warner, Capt. Hammond.

By authentic accounts from Boſton, the army there is in a moſt deplorable ſtate, Lord Percy's regiment can turn out only 130 men fit to duty, by this time probably half the number, and 100 of thoſe wounded at Bunker's Hill are ſince dead. The Generals Gage and Burgoyne are coming home, and may be daily expected here. The latter of them, notwithſtanding his parade of the *Engliſh* power in his letter to General Lee, is coming to confirm what he lately wrote home, that "20,000 men would be a feeble reinforcement in the preſent ſituation of the army."

On Sunday evening arrived in town General Gage's lady from Saliſbury, and immediately waited on their Majeſty's at Kew, where ſhe was moſt graciouſly received, and had a conference for upwards of an hour, after which ſhe returned to town.

The government have contracted with Felix Calvert and Henry Thrale, Eſqrs. to furniſh 5000 butts of ſtrong beer each, to be ſhipped with all poſſible diſpatch for the uſe of his Majeſty's troops at Boſton. A contract is alſo entered into with Mr. Slade, to furniſh 5000 chaldron of coals; and Mr. Duffy, of Tooley-ſtreet, a very large quantity of potatoes; and on Monday a quantity of faggots were ſhipped on board ſeveral tranſports at Deptford. Happily there is a very large fleet of Colliers in the river, or it is imagined, the above extenſive contract would greatly enhance the price of coals, as they are all taken at the market price, which is a ſufficient proof of the neceſſities of government.

In a letter from Boſton, dated the 20th of Auguſt, to a gentleman in this city, it is ſaid, that fourteen officers under General Gage had reſigned their commiſſions, and would return home with one of the firſt ſhips. Several reaſons are aſſigned; one amongſt the reſt is that of ſome officers from home being promoted in the room of thoſe killed or diſabled in the late engagements. It is added, that the General would have come home with his lady in the Charming Nancy had not the above circumſtance happened to detain him ſome time longer.

Meetings of the freeholders of ſeveral counties, it is ſaid, will be held, in order to determine whether they ſhall give inſtructions to their repreſentatives in Parliament, for their conduct the enſuing ſeſſion in regard to America.

Thirteen ſurgeons have received orders to embark for Boſton by the firſt ſhip that ſails for that port.

A letter from Plymouth, dated September 17 ſays, "This day the tranſport from Boſton came into Catwater, and a few of the men came on ſhore, when hardly ever were ſeen ſuch objects! ſome without legs, and others without arms; and their cloaths hanging on them like a looſe morning gown, ſo much are they fallen away by ſickneſs and want of proper nouriſhment. There were near ſixty women and children on board, widows and children of the men who were ſlain. Some of theſe I have met in the ſtreet, and they exhibit a moſt ſhocking ſpectacle; and the veſſel itſelf, I am told, though a very large one, yet is almoſt intolerable, from the ſtench ariſing from the ſick and wounded, for many of them are hardly cured yet. There are two more tranſports daily expected with invalids, who ſailed from Boſton with the above."

Several young gentlemen of ſome of the firſt families in England, are gone out to Boſton, in the Biſhop, Capt. Willoughby, which ſailed from the river yeſterday, as volunteers to ſerve under General Gage.

Sept. 22. A great quantity of ſmall arms are now getting ready at the Tower, to be ſhipped for Boſton.

Extract of a letter from Plymouth, Sept. 17.

"We learn here, by the ſick and wounded ſoldiers who are landed, that there is not above 2000 ſoldiers, including officers, at Boſton, fit to do duty, and theſe are averſe to the ſervice. They declare that 60,000 men would not be able to bring tht Americans under ſubjection. They further ſay, that the Provincials uſed the priſoners ſo well, that moſt of them deſire to continue where they are. All the ſoldiers ſpeak well of the Americans for their great humanity. In ſhort, many who were againſt the Americans, are now in favour of them."

A young Nobleman, no leſs amiable for his private than illuſtrious for his public virtues, has, we hear, declared himſelf a friend to the plan on which the London Aſſociation is formed. It is not doubted but an example of this kind will induce ſuch of our Nobles as poſſeſs the principles of patriotiſm, to lend their aid to a ſcheme in favour of conſtitutional liberty.

It is rumoured about the Court that Lord Holderneſſe will reſign his poſt, and that Lord George Germaine is to ſucceed him as Preceptor to the Prince of Wales.

By the lateſt advices government have received, there is every reaſon to believe that the Americans, if they have not effected, have yet meditated the capture of Canada.

Three merchant ſhips, freighted on account of the Generals Howe, Clinton, Percy and Burgoyne, laden with live ſtock, peaſe, flour and porter, ſailed yeſterday from the river for Boſton.

The Hon. Admiral Byron will be appointed the ſecond in command on the American ſtation.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, Sept. 15.

"They write from Hanover, that Col. de Scheiter, whoſe exploits laſt war made him well known, has offered to the Regency of that Electorate, to raiſe a regiment to be employed againſt the rebels in America; and he has obtained leave to go to London to make [illegible] of his ſervices there."

Sept. 25. Government has, we hear, contracted for 10,000 tons of potatoes from England and Ireland to go to America, three thouſand of which one potatoe merchant has engaged to furniſh them with.

A petition to the King is ſent over from the iſland of Grenada, praying that reconciliatory meaſures may take place between Great-Britain and her Colonies, as the effects of the diſpute are greatly felt in Grenada and the other Weſt-India iſlands.

The Union, Capt. Pearſon, from Nantucket, and the Eden, Capt. Marſhall, from Maryland, with ſome diſpatches to Lord Dartmouth's office, are both ſafe arrived in the Downs.

This morning orders were ſent down to Portſmouth, Plymouth and the ſeveral dock-yards, for the men to work double tides in order to repair the ſeveral men of war that are put into commiſſion, and are ordered to be got ready for ſailing with all expedition.

Extract of a letter from Barcelona, Sept. 6.

"They write from Alicant of the 20th ult. that the night before General O'Reily, the Admiral Caſtejon, and three other Generals, had ſailed on board two frigates, under convoy of five men of war of the line, as it is ſaid, for Cadiz, where it is ſuppoſed theſe Gentlemen will meet further orders."

A correſpondent informs us, that an officer on half-pay applied to a Noble Lord, his friend, for a command in America, thinking it the likeliеſt way for promotion, which the other diſſuaded him from for the preſent, adding, that he thought things were in a train of accommodation.

The following ſix regiments are coming home, viz. 18th, 51ſt, and 50th, from North-America and the Weſt Indies; the 69th, from Gibraltar; the 13th, 25th, and 2d battalion of the Royals from Minorca.

The army and fleet at Boſton have diſcretionary orders to winter wherever they ſhall think it moſt convenient and ſafe.

WATERTOWN, *Dec.* 4.

Yeſterday ſe'nnight a large ſhip being near the light off Cape Anne, was ſtruck with lightning, which ſet her on fire, and burnt to the water's edge, 'till ſhe ſunk. A number of cannon were heard to go off, while ſhe was on fire, and 'twas thought at firſt that ſhe was at leaſt a 20 gun ſhip; but we have an account from Boſton, that it was the Juno tranſport ſhip from London, laden only with hay for Burgoyne's *heavy* horſe at Boſton, which will ſoon become *light*, if forage fails at this rate—At the ſame time a ſloop being near her, laden with wood and hay, bound alſo for Boſton, was likewiſe ſtruck with lightning, which ſo diſabled her, that ſhe put into the Gurnet, when our people went and took poſſeſſion of her, and carried her into Plymouth.—One Hull, maſter of the ſloop.

The ſmiles of Providence on the American cauſe, cannot but animate every ingenious mind, and ſtimulate every friend of his country to purſue, with unremitted ardour, the moſt vigorous meaſures for defeating the infernal deſigns of the Britiſh Miniſtry. And he who manifeſts any backwardneſs in the preſent glorious ſtruggle for preſerving the Liberties of America, betrays the baſeſt ingratitude to almighty GOD.

PROVIDENCE, *Dec.* 2.

Saturday laſt Capt. Abraham Whipple, in a cruizer from this place, took near Secones, a ſchooner from Boſton, in ballaſt, Matthew Chub, maſter.—She had on board a cable and anchor for one of the King's ſhips at Newport, where ſhe was bound for proviſions, addreſſed to George Rome, now on board the Roſe man of war. The prize is ſince arrived here.—Capt. Arnold, of Pawtuxet, whoſe veſſel was taken by the enemy at Stonington ſome time ſince, and carried to Boſton, came paſſenger.

Wedneſday evening laſt the Gunner and ſeven ſeamen deſerted from an armed ſchooner at Newport. The Captain and Lieutenant ſoon after ventured on Rome's wharff in ſearch of them, and were made priſoners by a party from head-quarters on the iſland. The Captain is ſon to the Earl of Stanhope, and is the identical villain who lately robbed a houſe on Prudence, in violation of the agreement made by Capt. Wallace with the town of Newport.

NEWPORT, (*Rhode-Iſland*) *Dec.* 4.

Ten Thouſand minute-men ſtand ready to come in for the protection of this iſland, on the ſhorteſt notice; Five Thouſand of whom can be landed on the iſland in 24 hours, and the other in 24 more.

NEW-YORK, *December* 11.

By a letter from St. John's, dated November 24th, we are informed, that the Continental troops have received intelligence, that there were concealed under ground, about ten tons of Gunpowder, and 7000 ſtand of ſmall arms, that were to be put into the hands of the Canadians and Indians, to aſſiſt the Miniſterial troops, and that they were digging for them, had found ſeveral cheſts of ſmall arms, and likewiſe had fiſhed out of the lake, a royal ſtandard, and a number of muſkets.

Saturday night arrived here from our army in Canada, Lieut. Norton, of Col. Clinton's regiment, Mr. Bean, Gunner, and Mr. Phineas Champman; who bring us the agreeable news that all the ſhipping that lay at Montreal, has fell into the hands of General Montgomery, among them the Gaſpey brig of war, with all the priſoners (Col. Allen excepted) lately taken near St. John's: The fleet with Governor Carleton on board, had ſailed for Quebec, but was intercepted by a gondola, and a battery erected by Col. Eaſton, near the river Sorell, and there taken, with about 150 ſoldiers, &c. among them Col. Preſcot, &c. who were arrived at Ticonderoga, a few days ago, on their way to Connecticut. That Carleton, Luke La Corn, and two others, went off in a boat from the fleet before it ſtruck, but were taken Priſoners by Col. Arnold, near Quebec; that General Wooſter was left to command at Montreal, and General Montgomery was gone to aſſiſt Col. Arnold to ſecure Quebec.

The ſhip Minerva, Capt. Gregory, from Philadelphia, bound for St. Kitts, fell to leeward, and arrived at Jamaica the 26th of October.

PHILADELPHIA, *December* 13.

We are credibly informed, that Gen. Burgoyne and a great number of officers, who have reſigned, are about to leave Boſton for England.—General Burgoyne we hear is going to England to get *Elbow room.*

By the moſt authentic advices from the Camp at Cambridge, we are informed, that about the 27th ult. Capt. Adams, in the armed ſchooner Warren, belonging to the United Colonies, took a large ſchooner laden with fruit and vegetables of various kinds bound for Boſton. That on the 27th of the ſame month Capt. Manly, of the armed ſchooner Lee, belonging to the United Colonies, obſerving a fleet of veſſels bound into Boſton, found means to ſeparate a large brigantine mounting two fine braſs ſix pounders, and a ſloop which ſerved as a tender, from their convoy, took them both and carried them into Cape Ann, where the brigantine, when theſe advices came away, was diſcharging as fine a collection of military ſtores (powder excepted) as ever was ſent to this country, the value eſtimated at 20,000l. currency—but to our army inеſtimable. As this capture was made in ſight of the other veſſels, and at no great diſtance from Boſton, there was reaſon to apprehend a violent effort would be made to recover it, to prevent which General Waſhington ordered four companies to march immediately to cover the unlading the veſſel. Teams were impreſſed from all quarters to bring away the ſtores, and Col. Glover, in the mean time, to raiſe the minute men, in the nighbourhood of Cape Ann, for their immediate ſecurity.

Among the ſtores, a complete liſt of which is very long, are—2000 muſquets with accoutrements complete—75 carbines with ditto—105,000 flints—80 ſet of horſe-harneſs for the artillery—200 ditto for men—150 camp kettles—60 reams of cartridge paper for 12 pounders—31 tons muſquet ſhot—12 Ct. buck ditto—11 mortar beds of different ſizes for land ſervice—10 tons junk—7 ammunition waggons—150 carcaſſes 13 and 8 inch—9000 empty flannel cartridges—350 empty ſhells, from 13 inch to 5 and an half—11 ſpare travelling carriages for 12 pounders—20,000 cannon cartridges, from 12 to 3 pounders (empty)—350 empty ſhells—34000 ſhot of different kinds, from 24 to 1 pound—meal'd powder, 2 barrels—port fires, 100 dozen—1500 empty flannel cartridges for light 12 pounders—1 braſs 13 inch mortar—mortar-bed for ditto complete—32 watch coats—bellowſes—hand and wheel barrows—callipers—canvas—chalk—flags—pincers—funnels—lanthorns—nails—ſpikes—ſweet and train oil—ſheep-ſkins—ſciſſars. Beſides a variety of ſmaller articles of leſs value, but equally neceſſary to equip a complete train of artillery.

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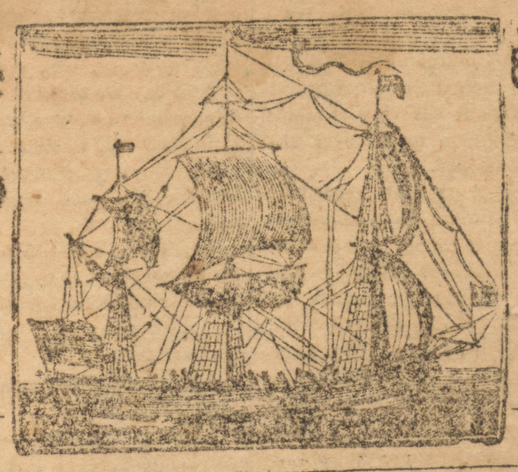

From the ST. JAMES'S CHRONICLE.

To the PRINTER.

SIR,

ONE would think from the late tenor of public proceedings, that the wiſdom of the preſent day meant ſeriouſly to deny that the great object of government was public Good. If this were not the caſe, the welfare of the people would claim a much larger ſhare of Miniſterial attention than it now enjoys; the voice of clamour would be leſs heard than it is; the face of the nation might put on an air of unfeigned ſerenity, and paſs through that, as a neceſſary medium, to the amplitude of felicity.

But to effect ſuch great purpoſes, the principles of Government muſt undergo a prior, a vaſt revolution. The change muſt be no leſs than from complication to ſimplicity; from corruption to purity. The political atmoſphere of England does not at preſent favour any ſuch expectation; for while the index of the Court baromerer is continually pointed to the higheſt degree of jealouſy, to hope that the Miniſters ſhould enjoy the confidence of the people, would be downright Quixotiſm; and to ſuppoſe that public welfare can ever be accompliſhed without it, would be the groſſeſt abſurdity.

Whoever will be at the pains of conſulting the hiſtory of times paſt will find, that the ſtrength and glory of thoſe States which arrived at the greateſt pitch of power, were always in proportion to the confidence that ſubſiſted between the people and their rulers; and that the wheels of ſtate then rolled the ſmootheſt, when their ſtructure was moſt ſimple. The declenſions of theſe mighty States may be uniformly traced to their departure from theſe principles of reciprocal affection. When the Government which uſed to be open, ſimple, and natural, became a complicated, intriguing cabinet; when the Miniſters became rich, and the people poor; when the rulers got power at the expence of the people's freedom—Ie was then, that the ſun of their ſplendor began his retrogradation; and retiring by degrees, ſet at laſt, never to riſe again. Who knows how near this nation may draw to a ſimilar period? Appearances ſeem to promiſe it much ſooner than any lover of his country would wiſh.

The buſineſs of Government is now become ſo very intricate, that thoſe who are at the head of affairs ſeem for ever bewildered; and is ſo independent of any popular conſideration that the Crown and its ſubjects ſeem removed from each other by an immeaſureable diſtance. If Reaſon and the Amor Patriæ had any ſhare in its fundamentals; if it were leſs entangled with deceitful ſubtleties and uncontaminated with an infatiable thirſt after arbitrary power; ſome caſual emanation from its excellent Principia would now and then break through the gloom of ſecrecy, to chear the people with its welcome ray; they have ſo long been uſed to wander in total darkneſs, that they would joyfully look up to the ſmalleſt glimmering as a polar ſtar ſent to conduct them thro' the labyrinth. They ſeek, but they ſeek in vain. Far from any hopes of the proſpect's clearing up, the darkneſs thickens upon them; and every new tranſaction is but an accumulation of their diſtreſs. They are now become ſo inconſequential in the eyes of adminiſtration, that they are not thought worthy of being treated with common civility; every account of public affairs that is given them by authority, is cooked with ſo much art, and garniſhed with ſo much fraudulent chicanery, that a Gazette is treated with little more regard than a Grub ſtreet Journal.

Such notorious ſlights would, in the days of virtue and public ſpirit, have irritated mankind to a degree much above private complaint; but now they patiently endure greater grievances than thoſe which in former ages effected revolutions. Yet their taſk-maſters are not contented here; it is not ſufficient for them that the people are inactive, they muſt be ſilent alſo, and not preſume to ſpeak their opinions of meaſures far above their comprehenſion. If they murmur, their words are immediately (in the language of all the ſwarm of miniſterial dependents) treaſonable; if they ſmile, they are charged with contempt. Nor is this to be wondered at; for thoſe who are conſcious of having gone aſtray, dread nothing more than the cenſure they feel themſelves deſerving of; as thoſe who are intoxicated with ſelf-conceit, and vainly puffed up with empty and extravagant notions of their own ſuperiority, can convert the moſt innocent ſmile into a ſevere ridicule; and by attempting to avoid, be themſelves the authors of what they merit.

This ground is ſo full of danger, that the Miniſter who values his own ſecurity, muſt tread on it with gentle ſteps; for thoſe whom injury will not alarm, may be rouſed into a flame by inſult; and ſhould the people of England be irritated to open reſentment, they will be inſpired with no common rage againſt their oppreſſors. It will then be found that every freſh inſtance of oppreſſion was an additional charge to the artillery of future wrath, and ſerved but to heighten the horrors of the exploſion: and ſad experience (though too late) may then teach its victims, that the reſentment of a patient man is, of all others, the moſt tremendous.

Yours, &c.

CAMILLUS.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Tueſday, the 2d day of January next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Benjamin Armitage, the corner of Cheſnut and Fourth-ſtreets from Delaware, a certain brick meſſuage or tenement, with the appurtenances, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Walnut-ſtreet, between Fourth and Fifth ſtreets from Delaware aforeſaid, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in front 18 feet and an half, and in depth 220 feet; bounded by ground of —— Bullock, and others; late the eſtate of Timothy Matlock; ſeized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Wedneſday, the 3d day of January next, at the houſe of Anthony Fortune, in Southwark, at three o'clock in the afternoon, a certain brick meſſuage or tenement, and kitchen and frame work ſhop and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, with all and every other the improvements and appurtenances, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Third and ſouth ſide of Shippen-ſtreet, in the diſtrict of Southwark aforeſaid, containing in front about 40 feet, more or leſs, and in depth on Shippen-ſtreet 30 feet; bounded by ground of George Woods, and others; ſubject to a ground-rent of —— per annum; late the eſtate of Joſeph Rhoads; ſeized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of ſundry writs to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Thurſday, the 4th day of January next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Edward Barrett, in Front-ſtreet, Southwark, the unexpired term of about ten years to come, of and in a certain brick meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereto belonging, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Almond-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, in the diſtrict of Southwark aforeſaid; late the property of James Weldon Roberts; ſeized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

PHILIP AND HENRY SHEETS,

GUN-SMITHS,

In Shepherds Town, Berkley County, Virginia,

INTEND carrying on their buſineſs extenſively; and as they are in want of hands that underſtand the ſaid buſineſs, they will give great wages either by the week, month, year, or otherwiſe as they may deſire it, to any ſuch that would chooſe to be employed, by applying ſpeedily at their place of reſidence as above mentioned. ‖

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

LOST on the 3d inſt. (December) a green Memorandum Book, with a liſt of ſundry debts, and ſeveral invoices of goods ſigned by George Clymer, Eſq; Chairman of the Committee, and two Free-Maſon certificates, one with an orange and blue under the ſeal, the other with blue and green. Whoever delivers the ſaid book and the above articles to the Printer hereof, ſhall have the above Reward, and no queſtions aſked. ‡

MUSKETS

STOCKED in the beſt and neateſt manner, by

EDWARD POLE,

In Market-ſtreet, near the Court-houſe, Philadelphia;

WHERE may be had, the beſt kind of wires and bruſhes for firelocks, priming flaſks and oil bottles to fit in the cartouch boxes, muſket and piſtol balls, muſket and piſtol cartridges, and cartridge formers. Alſo cartridges made up on moderate terms, by the hundred or larger quantity.

N. B. A very neat cutteau de chaſe, a ſmall ſword and a fuſee, to be ſold at the above place.

To be SOLD, wholeſale and retail, by

GEORGE RANKIN,

Next door to the ſhop he formerly kept in Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets,

WEST-INDIA rum, Jamaica ſpirits, Newbury rum, beſt French brandy, Holland Geneva, country ditto, Liſbon and mountain wines, coffee and ſpices. He diſtills cordials and manufactures chocolate in the beſt manner.—He has alſo to diſpoſe of for want of employ, a ſprightly ſervant lad, aged about ſeventeen years, having three years and an half to ſerve. Likewiſe, a few jarrs of the firſt quality ſweet oil.

JONATHAN MEREDITH,

TANNER, CURRIER, and LEATHER CUTTER,

In Third-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets, Philadelphia, has for SALE,

A LARGE quantity of boot legs and vamps, equal to any imported; a large quantity of South-Carolina ſoal leather; ditto of this country tannage; calfſkins and upper leather of all ſorts; coach roofs, covering leather, harneſs ditto, and all kinds of leather for ſaddlers and coachmakers, which he will ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms. —Orders for any quantity of the above-mentioned articles compleated in the beſt manner, on the ſhorteſt notice. §

Philadelphia, December 5, 1775.

SIX POUNDS REWARD.

BROKE out of the Gaol of this city laſt night, a Dutchman, about fifty years of age, named ANDREW YEAGER, about five feet ſix inches high, wears a blue great coat, a large hat, and can ſpeak no Engliſh: He was committed to this Gaol for breaking Rudolph Bunner's ſtore. Whoever apprehends the ſaid priſoner ſhall have the above Reward of SIX POUNDS, paid by

THOMAS DEWEES, Gaoler.

Somerſet County, December 12, 1775.

WHEREAS purſuant to ſundry executions to me directed and delivered againſt the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of the Right Honourable William Earl of Stirling, the ſame goods and chattels, lands and tenements, have been repeatedly advertiſed for ſale, and the ſale thereof was actually begun on the 23d of November laſt, and continued for the ſpace of three days: And whereas on the 27th of November aforeſaid the ſale was further adjourned for want of buyers, and by the agreement of his Lordſhip and the creditors, for one month, at which time if the ſaid executions be not ſettled, it was farther agreed by the parties that ſale ſhould be made of all the ſaid goods and chattels, lands and tenements, without oppoſition or further delay, which is teſtified in writing under the hand of the ſaid Earl of Stirling: I do therefore give this notice, that on the 27th of December inſtant I ſhall begin the ſale of the ſaid goods and chattels, lands and tenements, and continue the ſame until all ſhall be ſold, or until the executions in my hands ſhall be ſatisfied.

ROBERT STOCKTON, Sheriff.

JONAS PHILLIPS,

Has for Sale, at his ſtore in Market-ſtreet, near the Coffee-houſe,

A LARGE aſſortment of DRY GOODS, which will be ſold exceeding cheap for ready money, conſiſting of the following articles, viz.—Pink, green and light colours ſuperfine calimancoes and taberets; black worſted bindings; Iriſh linens, calicoes, tammies, rattinets, fine camblets, Queen's ſtuffs, furniture calicoes, red and blue pencilled bandano ſilk handkerchiefs, royal rib and thickſet, Harlaem ſtripes, ribbands of all colours, felt hats, large black Barcelona handkerchiefs, tapes, threads, gilt buttons, ſtriped Mantua at 6s. 6d. per yard, ſuperfine fancey mencey muſlin at 16s. per yard, black taffaries and India Perſians, mohair and twiſt, needles, beſt double ſilk ſhammy white kid gloves for ladies, ſilk umbrelloes, paper ſnuff boxes, ſheep ſhears, ſhoemakers hammers, fine fans, velvet bindings and colours, goloſhoes and pattens, cinnamon, mace and alſpice, raiſins, Florence oil, beſt Holland and country made gin in caſes, brandy, clove and orange cordial, Frontiniac and Tent ſweet wines, claret and Port, beſt French and Carolina indigo, beſt northern beaver and raccoon ſkins, and ſundry other Merchandize.

Goods received every day, at the ſaid Store, to be diſpoſed of at Public Vendue. ‡

Juſt Publiſhed and to be ſold by

ISAAC COLLINS, PRINTER,

In BURLINGTON.

THE BURLINGTON

ALMANACK,

For the YEAR of our LORD 1776:

CONTAINING, beſides the uſual aſtronomical calculations, a variety of uſeful and en-

*** Sold alſo by WILLIAM WOODHOUSE, Bookbinder, in Front-ſtreet, near Cheſnut-ſtreet, Philadelphia. ‡ 6

Juſt publiſhed, printed and ſold by

R. AITKEN,

Printer and Bookſeller, oppoſite the London Coffee-houſe, in Front-ſtreet, Philadelphia, [Price *Two Shillings and Six Pence*]

A SHORT

INTRODUCTION

TO

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

WITH CRITICAL NOTES.

By the Right Reverend ROBERT LOWTH, D. D. Lord Biſhop of Oxford.

TO THE PUBLIC.

A Grammatical ſtudy of our own language makes no part of the ordinary method of inſtruction; and it is very ſeldom that we apply ourſelves to it afterward. Yet the want of it will not be effectually ſupplied by any other advantage whatſoever. Much practice in the polite world, and a general acquaintance with the beſt authors, are good helps; but alone will hardly be ſufficient: we have writers, who have enjoyed theſe advantages in their full extent, and yet cannot be recommended as models of an accurate ſtyle.

It will evidently appear from Dr. Lowth's notes, in his excellent Engliſh Grammar, that our beſt authors have committed groſs miſtakes for want of a due knowledge of the Engliſh Grammar, or at leaſt of a proper attention to the rules of it. Theſe notes are ſufficient to evince the neceſſity of the ſtudy of Grammar in our own language; and to admoniſh thoſe, who ſet up for authors, that they would do well to conſider this part of learning as an object not altogether beneath their regard.

November 11, 1775.

THIRTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, in Coventry Townſhip, Cheſter County, a likely ſorrel MARE, near fifteen hands high, ſeven years old laſt ſpring, has a white ſtar on her forehead, thick long mane mixed with white hairs and part hanging the near ſide, paces well. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Mare ſo that the owner may have her again, ſhall receive the above Reward and reaſonable charges, paid by

§ SUSANNA WELLS.

ALL PERSONS indebted for this Paper, whoſe accounts have been Twelve Months ſtanding, are requeſted to diſcharge the ſame—If they would but conſider the vaſt expence and trouble of its publication, the Printer is certain they would be more punctual in their payments.—Gentlemen at a diſtance from Philadelphia recollect the time and the terms of their ſubſcribing, therefore may ſend the amount of their accounts by letter, *Poſt paid*, or any other ſpeedy, ſafe way that may anſwer them beſt; and ſhould they, by miſtake, ſend more than what is due *at preſent*, it ſhall be carefully placed to the credit of their accounts.

TO BE SOLD,

AN extraordinary good and large IRON CHEST, made in the beſt and ſtrongeſt manner. Enquire of PHILIP BENEZET, at the corner of Market and Third-ſtreets. ‡

To be SOLD or RENTED,

For a Term of Years,

ONE hundred acres of good LAND, lying on Little Choptank, within four miles of Taylor's Iſland, Dorcheſter County, Maryland, On ſaid land is a good new dwelling-houſe, and fiſh, fowl and oyſters to be had at all ſeaſons of the year within a very ſmall diſtance from the houſe. —One other place lying at the Head of Saſſafras, Kent County, Maryland; a lot of ground containing nearly ſix acres, on which is a good dwelling-houſe, ſtore-houſe, kitchen, ſhoemaker's ſhop, and tanyard, but ſomewhat out of repair. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber, living at Back Creek, Cæcil County, Maryland.

‡ WILLIAM WOOD.

WANTS A PLACE,

To wait on a ſingle Gentleman, or tend in a family,

A YOUNG MAN lately arrived from Ireland, who has been uſed to wait at table, take care of a pair of horſes, &c. Any Gentleman whom this may ſuit, will be waited on by ſending to Mrs. White's, in Gray's Alley.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Rockhill Townſhip, Bucks County, on the 9th of October laſt, a black COW, about twelve years old, with a crop and ſlit in each ear, a white face, and upright horns. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take her away.

‡ WILLIAM INCERSHBOH.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY, on the 19th inſt. (November) from from the ſubſcriber, living in Carnarvon Townſhip, Lancaſter County, an Iriſh ſervant lad named JAMES JOY, *about nineteen years of age, five feet four inches high, freſh coloured, with dark brown hair, round ſhoulders, and loves drink; had on when he went away, an old felt hat half worn, light coloured jacket with a green cape, a tow ſhirt, hemp linen trowſers, a pair of old ſtockings, and half worn ſhoes. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive the above Reward, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by* JOHN EVANS.

Juſt Publiſhed and to be Sold by

W. AND T. BRADFORD,

At the LONDON COFFEE-HOUSE.

JOURNAL

OF THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONGRESS,

Held at PHILADELPHIA, May 10, 1775.

TO BE LET,

PART of a convenient HOUSE, ſituate in Second ſtreet. For further particulars enquire of the Printer.

TO BE SOLD,

THE TIME of an Engliſh ſervant Man, by trade a blackſmith, and underſtands forging gun barrels. Enquire of the Printer. ‖

TO BE SOLD BY

JOHN HART,

At his VENDUE STORE, the corner of South and Front-ſtreets, A neat aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

AMONG WHICH ARE,

BROWN, blue, ſcarlet, mixed, black and white broadcloths; drab, brown and claret forreſt cloths; ſcarlet and green naps; black and drab velverets; crimſon, ſcarlet, blue and green bed furniture; crimſon, ſcarlet, blue and green furniture checks; brown camblets; blue worſted damaſks; black everlaſtings; pink, blue, green, cloth coloured and black durants; pink, green and black callimancoes; brown, blue and ſcarlet ſhalloons; green tammies; blue and green hair ſhags; Turky ſtripes; embroſſed flannels; ſilk ferrets; coffee, brandy, gin, muſcovado ſugars by the hogſhead or barrel, a few kegs of ſtarch, &c.

N.B. GOODS for public and private ſale are received at ſaid Store, and ſold for Caſh only.

By the last Vessel from [illegible] Capt. PRICE, *arrived* [illegible] We are called upon to [illegible]

Essay on the importance of an enquiry into the human mind.

THE fabric of the human mind is curious and wonderful, as well as that of the human body. The faculties of the one are with no less wisdom adapted to their several ends, than the organs of the other. Nay, it is reasonable to think, that, as the mind is a nobler work and of a higher order than the body, even more of the wisdom and skill of the divine architect hath been employed in its structure; it is a subject highly worthy of enquiry on its own account, but still more worthy on account of the extensive influence which the knowledge of it hath over every other branch of science.

In the arts and sciences, which have least connection with the mind, its faculties are the engines which we must employ; and, the better we understand their nature and use, their defects and disorders, the more skilfully we shall apply them, and with greater success. But, in the noblest arts, the mind is also the subject upon which we operate. The painter, the poet, the actor, the orator, the moralist, and the statesman, attempt to operate upon the mind in different ways, and for different ends; and they succeed, accordingly as they touch properly the strings of the human frame. Nor can their several arts stand on a solid foundation, or rise to the dignity of science, until they are built on the principles of the human constitution.

Wise men now agree, or ought to agree, in this, that there is but one way to the knowledge of nature's works, the way of observation and experiment. By our constitution we have a strong propensity to trace particular facts and observations to general rules, and to apply such general rules to account for other effects, or to direct us in the production of them. This procedure of the understanding is familiar to every human creature in the common affairs of life, and it is the only one by which any real discovery in philosophy can be made.

The man that first discovered that cold freezes water, and that heat turns it into vapour, proceeding on the same general principles, and in the same method, by which Newton discovered the law of gravitation and the properties of light. His "Regulæ Philosophandi" are maxims of common sense, and are practised every day in common life; and he who philosophises by other rules, either concerning the material system, or concerning the mind, mistakes his aim.

Conjectures and theories are the creatures of men, and will always be found very unlike the creatures of God. If we should know the works of God, we must consult ourselves with attention and humility, without daring to add any thing of our's to what they declare. A just interpretation of nature is the only sound and orthodox of philosophy; whatever we add of our own is apocriphal, and of no authority.

All that we know of the body is owing to anatomical dissection and observation; and it must be by an anatomy of the mind, that we can discover its powers and principles.

But it must be acknowledged that this kind of anatomy is much more difficult than the other; and therefore it needs not seem strange, that mankind have make less progress in it.—To attend accurately to the operations of our minds and make man the object of our thoughts is no easy matter even to the contemplative, and to the bulk of mankind is next to impossible.

An anatomist who hath happy opportunities, may have access to examine with his own eyes and with equal accuracy bodies of all the different ages, sexes, and conditions: So that what is defective, obscure, or preternatural in one, may be discerned clearly, and in its most perfect state in another. But the anatomist of the mind cannot have the same advantage: It is his own mind only that he can examine with any degree of accuracy and distinctness. This is the only subject he can look into: He may from outward signs collect the operation of other minds; but these signs are for the most part ambiguous, and must be interpreted by what he perceives within himself.

So that if a philosopher could delineate to us distinctly and methodically all the operations of the thinking principle within him, which no man was ever able to do, this would be only the anatomy of one particular subject, which would be both deficient and erroneous, if applied to human nature in general; for a little reflection may satisfy us that the difference of minds is greater than that of any other beings, which we consider as of the same species.

Of the various powers and faculties we possess there are some which nature seems both to have planted and reared, so as to have left nothing to human industry. Such are the powers which we have in common with the brutes, and which are necessary to the preservation of the individual, or the continuance of the kind.—There are other powers of which nature hath only planted the seeds in our minds, but hath left the rearing to human culture. It is by the proper culture of these that we are capable of all those improvements in intellectuals, in taste and in morals, which exalt and dignify human nature: While, on the other hand, the neglect or perversion of them makes it degeneracy and corruption.

The two-legged animal that eats of nature's dainties what his taste or appetite craves, and satisfies his thirst at the chrystal fountain; who propagates his kind as occasion and lust prompt, repels injuries, and takes alternate labour and repose; is, like a tree in the forest, purely of nature's growth. But this same savage hath within him the seeds of the logician, the man of taste and breeding, the orator, the statesman, the man of virtue, and the saint: Which seeds, though planted in his mind by nature, yet, through want of culture and exercise, must lie for ever buried, and be hardly perceivable by himself or others.

The lowest degree of social life will bring to light some of those principles which lay hid in the savage state; and according to his training, and company, and manner of life, some of them, either by their native vigour, or by the force of culture, will thrive and grow up to great perfection; others will be strangely perverted from their natural form, and others checked, or perhaps quite eradicated.

This makes human nature so various and multiform in the individuals that partake of it, that, in point of morals and intellectual endowments, it fills up all that gap which we conceive to be between brutes and devils below, and the celestial orders above; and such a prodigious diversity of minds must make it extremely difficult to discover the common principles of the species.

The language of philosophers with regard to the original faculties of the mind, is so adapted to the prevailing system, that it cannot fit any other; like a coat that fits the man for whom it was made, and shews him to advantage, which yet will sit very awkward upon one of a different make, although perhaps as handsome and as well proportioned. It is hardly possible to make any innovation in our philosophy concerning the mind and its operations, without using new words and phrases, or giving a different meaning to those that are received; a liberty which, even when necessary, creates prejudice and misconstruction, and which must wait the sanction of time to authorise it. For innovation in language, like those in religion and government, are always suspected and disliked by the many, till use hath made them familiar, and prescription hath given them a title.

If the original perceptions and notions of the mind were to make their appearance single and unmixed, as we first received them from the hand of nature, one accustomed to reflection would have less difficulty in tracing them; but, before we are capable of reflection, they are so mixed, compounded, by habits, associations, and abstractions, that it is hard to know what they were originally. The mind may in this respect be compared to an apothecary or chymist; whose materials indeed are furnished by nature; but for the purposes of his art, he mixes, compounds, dissolves, evaporates, and sublimes them, till they put on a quite different appearance; so that it were very different to know what they were at first, and much more to bring them back to their original and natural form. And this work of the mind is not carried on by deliberate acts of mature reason, which we might recollect, but by means of instincts, habits, associations, and other principles, which operate before we come to the use of reason; so that it is extremely difficult for the mind to return upon its own footsteps, and trace back those operations which have employed it, since it first began to think and to act.

Could we obtain a distinct and full history of all that hath passed in the mind of a child from the beginning of life and sensation, till it grows up to the use of reason; how its infant faculties began to work, and how they brought forth and ripened all the various motions, opinions, and sentiments, which we find in ourselves when we come to be capable of reflection; this would be a treasure of natural history, which would probably give more light into the human faculties, than all the systems of philosophers about them, since the beginning of the world. But it is in vain to wish for what nature has not put within the reach of our power. Reflection, the only instrument by which we can discern the powers of the mind, comes too late to observe the progress of nature in raising them from their infancy to perfection.

It must therefore require great caution, and a great application of mind, for a man that is grown up in all the prejudices of education, fashion, and philosophy, to unravel his notions and opinions, till he finds out the simple and original principles of his constitution, of which no account can be given but the will of our Maker. This may be truly called an analysis of the human faculties; and, till this is performed, it is in vain we expect any just system of the mind; that is, an enumeration of the original powers and laws of our constitution, and an explication from them of the various phænomena of human nature.

Success, in an enquiry of this kind, is not in human power to command; but perhaps it is possible, by caution and humility, to avoid error and delusion. The labyrinth may be too intricate, and the thread too fine, to be traced through all its windings; but, if we stop where we can trace it no further, and secure the ground we have gained, there is no harm done; a quicker eye may in time trace it further.

It is genius, and not the want of it, that adulterates philosophy, and fills it with error and false theory. A creative imagination disdains the mean office of digging for a foundation, of removing rubbish, and carrying materials: Leaving these servile employments to the drudges in science, it plants a design, and raises a fabric. Invention supplies materials where they are wanting, and fancy adds colouring, and every befitting ornament. The work pleases the eye, and wants nothing but solidity and a good foundation. It seems even to vie with the works of nature, till the envious blast of some succeeding architect blows it into rubbish, and builds as goodly a fabrick of his own in its place. Happily for the present age, the castle-builders employ themselves more in romance than in philosophy. That is undoubtedly their province, and in those regions the offspring of fancy is legitimate, but in philosophy it is all spurious.

MAXIMS *concerning* PATRIOTISM.

By Dr. Berkley, *the learned Bishop of* Cloyne.

1. EVERY man, by consulting his own heart, may easily know whether he is, or is not, a Patriot; but it is not so easy for the bye-standers.

2. Being *loud* and *vehement*, either against a court or for a court, is no proof of Patriotism.

3. A man, whose passion for *money* runs high, bids fair for being no Patriot. And he likewise, whose appetite is keen for power.

4. A native than a foreigner, a married man than a bachelor, a *believer* than an *infidel*, have a better chance for being Patriots.

5. It is impossible an *Epicure* should be a Patriot.

6. It is impossible a man, who is false to his friends and neighbours, should be true to the public.

7. Every knave is a thorough knave, and every thorough knave is a knave throughout.

8. A man who has *no sense of God or conscience*, would you make such a one a guardian to your child?—If not, why a guardian to the state?

9. The love of praise and esteem may do something; but to make a true Patriot, there must be an inward sense of duty and conscience.

10. Honesty, like other things, grows from its proper seed, good principles, early laid in the mind.

11. To be a good Patriot, a man must consider his countrymen as God's creatures, and himself as accountable for his acting towards them.

12. A man *rages*, *rails* and *raves*; I suspect his Patriotism.

13. The factious man is apt to mistake himself for a Patriot.

An ENGLISH PATRIOT's CREED.

Anno Domini, 1775.

I BELIEVE the English government, such as it appears to have been, from the most unquestioned annals of our country, to be a free constitution, of a mixed and limited form; and that its origin is to be sought for, and lies in the consent of the people.

I believe a King of England has not a claim to absolute, uncontrouled dominion; that if the English government, in its administration, has, at some seasons, been despotic, yet its genius hath at all times been free; and that the liberty of the subject, founded upon established laws, was essential to every form under which it appeared.

I believe all political power to be derived originally from, and invested in the people; which power, I believe, they may dispose of, for their own use, in what hands, and under what conditions they please.

I believe a current of liberty has been gradually widening, as well as purifying, in proportion to the distance from its source, a feudal institution; and that charters and laws have removed every scruple that might now arise about the reciprocal rights and priviliges of the King and his subjects.

I believe the feudal system and absolute dominion, two things perfectly incompatible.

I believe the claim of the Norman Invader to the crown was not conquest but testamentary succession; that he renounced his conquest by a coronation oath, and, before he commenced tyrant, confirmed the use of the Saxon laws.

I believe regal power to have no divine right, but to be of human or popular institution; and that the present reigning family's title to the crown, is derived only from parliamentry resolutions, to which revolutional principles alone gave birth.

I believe passive obedience was not demanded even by Elizabeth or James; nor even acknowledged, by the people, as a matter of right.

I believe legal resistance and rebellion essentially different, and that they originate from quite opposite principles. By the law of nature every man has a right to defend himself against the abuse of power, and by the singular constitution of this kingdom, when Kings and Ministers, break through the bounds prescribed by the laws, the people's right of resistance is unquestionable.

I believe what is called the English constitution to be that system of government which was first declared by the great charter of England; and, after many struggles between the crown and its subjects, was established at the last glorious revolution.

I believe I am bound to maintain the Protestant succession as established by law, in the present reigning family, and also to support the Catholic Church of England, so long as it continues united with the state; and therefore I will use my utmost endeavours to oppose the designs of Papists, and every Pretender to the throne, as inveterate enemies to both.

I believe a Parliament to be a legislative body, intrusted by the people at large with delegated power; intended as a balance between them and the sovereing; and elected for the sole purposes of preserving their liberties, or defending their lives and estates.

I believe it is my duty to yield an implicit obedience to the laws of my country; that these are a standard of right for both Prince and subject; and that no Englishman ought to suffer, in person or property, unless by the uncontrouled judgment of his Peers.

I believe I am under an indispensible obligation to have an eye, in all my pursuits and actions, to peace, safety, and good government; I will, therefore, under God, endeavour to maintain, at all times, true loyalty to my King, and an unfeigned affection to the magistrate, proportioned to the wisdom and integrity, with which they guard public freedom, and promote national prosperity.

I believe I ought not, on any pretence, to surrender that invaluable liberty, which has been solemnly confirmed to me, by the great transactions of former days; nor to renounce that pure religion which my ancesters sealed with their blood; I will therefore be ready, at any moment, to risque my life in their defence; and so long as I intend fairly and honestly, I trust Almighty God will bless my public and private efforts to advance his glory and my nation's welfare.

Spanish Folly, or the History of the two Kings.

PHILIP the Third, King of Spain, being taken ill of a fever and shivering in cold weather, a brasier, or pan with burning coals, was brought into his chamber, and placed near him, and by some act of carlessness was placed so very close to him, as to scorch him. A Noble, who happened to be present, said to one that stood by him, "The King burns." The other answered, "It is true, but the page whose office it is to bring and remove the brasier is not here." The consequence of which was, that before the page could be found, his Majesty's legs and face were so burnt, that it caused an Erysipelas, of which he died.

Philip the Fourth, his successor, escaped not much better. That Prince being one day hunting, was overtaken by a violent storm of rain and hail; and no man presuming to lend the King a cloak, he was so wet before the officer could be found who carried his own, that he took a cold, which brought on a violent and dangerous fever, from which he escaped with great difficulty.

NEW-YORK, *December* 18.

A Letter from his Excellency William Tryon, Esq; to his Worship the Mayor of this city.

"*Ship Dutchess of Gordon, off New-York, December* 18, 1775.

"SIR,

"I LOSE no time in transmitting to you herewith, a letter I this morning received from Capt. Parker, of his Majesty's ship Phœnix, communicating certain instructions he has received from Admiral Greaves for the rule of his conduct on this station, which letter you will forthwith make known to the corporation and citizens of New-York; and I request that you will insert it in the public papers, to the end that the inhabitants of this province may have the COMFORT of knowing the protection that is afforded to the friends of order and good government, and be warned to avoid a continuation of measures that will involve the country in misery, and bring destruction upon their families, and on their own heads. I am, Sir, your very humble servant,

WILLIAM TRYON."

Whitehead Hicks, Esq;
Mayor of the city of New-York.

"SIR,

"BEING ordered by my instructions from Vice-Admiral Greaves, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels in North-America, publicly to signify, to all towns accessible to his Majesty's ships, that in case any violences shall hereafter be offered to any of the officers of the crown, or other peaceable disposed subjects of his Majesty, or if any bodies of men shall be raised and armed in the said towns, or any military works erected otherwise than by order of his Majesty, or those acting under his authority, or if any attempts shall be made to seize or destroy any public magazine of arms, ammunition or stores, in all or either of those cases, it will be my duty to treat the said town, as in open rebellion against the King.

"I am to request that your Excellency will be pleased to let the above instructions be publicly made known in the town of New-York, at the same time you will assure them that I shall be happy in granting the town every protection in the power of his Majesty's ships under my command. I am, Sir, your most obedient,

and most humble servant,

H. PARKER."

Phœnix, at New-York, Dec. 18, 1775.
To his Excellency Governor Tryon.

PHILADELPHIA, *December* 25.

"*Frederick County, Maryland, Nov.* 24, 1775.

"SIR,

"I AM directed, by the Committee of this county, to transmit to you copies of the examinations of Allen Cameron, John Smith, John Connelly, and a letter to one Gibson from Connelly, and Lord Dunmore's speech to White Eyes, and proposals by Connelly to General Gage for the raising an army for the destruction of the liberties of the colonies. Any orders relative to the prisoners will be strictly observed, the Committee and Inhabitants of this county being determined to pursue every measure which the Congress may recommend to them, as necessary for the preservation of these colonies, at this time of imminent danger. I am very respectfully, Sir,

Your most humble servant,

JOHN HANSON, Jun. Chairman."

The Honorable John Hancock, Esq;
President of the Congress.

FREDERICK TOWN, MARYLAND,

In COMMITTEE CHAMBER, *November* 23, 1775.

Allen Cameron, Dr. John Smith, and John Connelly, being taken into custody, were brought before the Committee, and the following examinations were taken.

Allen Cameron, a native of Scotland, which he left for an affair of honor, and came to Virginia, with an intention to purchase back lands, and intended to go to Henderson for that purpose; but finding it difficult to pass through the back country, encouraged by Lord Dunmore and promise of advancement, he agreed to accept a commission as First Lieutenant in the regiment to be raised by Col. Connelly.

Dr. John Smith, a native of Scotland, left Charles County, Maryland, for political reasons, and intended to go to the Mississippi, but finding it impracticable, he returned to Norfolk, and being induced by Lord Dunmore, with promises of preferment, he accepted the appointment of Surgeon to Col. Connelly's regiment.

John Connelly, a native of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, admits his letter to Gibson, a copy being shewn him. He went the 25th of July from Fort Dunmore to Lord Dunmore, and delivered him proposals in substance the same with that found in his possession, and in his hand writing. That he was sent by Lord Dunmore to General Gage with letters, and his proposals to Gage; that he left Boston the fourteenth or fifteenth of September, and returned to Lord Dunmore in the middle of October; that he brought instructions from General Gage to Lord Dunmore, who granted him a commission of Lieutenant Colonel Commandant of a regiment to be raised in the back parts and Canada, with powers to nominate officers, who were to be confirmed by Lord Dunmore; that he is now on his way to Detroit, where he was to meet his commission and instructions; that he left Lord Dunmore about ten days ago, who had with him one sloop of fifteen guns, and another of eighteen; that the [illegible] in which Lord

Dunmore is on board, is armed with six or eight guns; that a veſſel of twenty guns is daily expected from Jamaica; that John Smith never was appointed Surgeon, and that he told Smith if he was the man he repreſented himſelf to be, it was poſſible he would appoint him.

Reſolved, That the ſaid Allen Cameron and John Connelly be kept in cloſe and ſafe cuſtody, until the orders of the Congreſs be known; and that the Chairman tranſmit copies of the examinations and papers to the Honorable the Preſident of the Congreſs, and to the Conventions or Councils of Safety of the colony of Virginia and this Province.

Reſolved, That Dr. John Smith be kept in cuſtody till the farther orders of this Committee.

"*Propoſals for raiſing an army to the Weſtward, and for effectually obſtructing a communication between the Southern and Northern Governments.*

"AS I have, by directions from his Excellency Lord Dunmore, prepared the Ohio Indians to act in concert with me againſt his Majeſty's enemies in that quarter; and have alſo diſpatched intelligence to the different officers of the militia on the frontiers of Auguſta county, in Virginia, giving them Lord Dunmore's aſſurances that ſuch of them as ſhall hereafter evince their loyalty to his Majeſty, by putting themſelves under my command, when I ſhould appear amongſt them with proper authority for that purpoſe, of a confirmation of titles to their lands, and the quantity of three hundred acres to all who ſhould take up arms in ſupport of the conſtitution, when the preſent rebellion ſubſided, I will undertake to penetrate through Virginia, and join his Excellency Lord Dunmore at Alexandria early next ſpring, on the following conditions and authority.

"*Firſt*, That your Excellency will give me a commiſſion to act as Major Commandant of ſuch troops as I may raiſe, and embody on the frontiers, with a power to command to the weſtward and employ ſuch ſerviceable French and Engliſh partizans as I can engage by pecuniary rewards or otherwiſe.

"*Secondly*, That your Excellency will give orders to Capt. Lord, at the Illinois, to remove himſelf, with the garriſon under his command, from Fort Gage to Detroit, by the Auabache, bringing with him all the artillery, ſtores, &c. &c. to facilitate which undertaking he is to have authority to hire boats, horſes, Frenchmen, Indians, &c. &c. to proceed with all poſſible expedition on that rout, as the weather may occaſionally permit, and to put himſelf under my command on his arrival at Detroit.

"*Thirdly*, That the Commiſſary at Detroit ſhall be empowered to furniſh ſuch proviſions as I may judge neceſſary for the good of the ſervice, and that the commanding officer ſhall be inſtructed to give every poſſible aſſiſtance in encouraging the French and Indians of that ſettlement to join me.

"*Fourthly*, That an officer of artillery be immediately ſent with me to purſue ſuch rout as I may find moſt expedient to gain Detroit, with orders to have ſuch pieces of light ordnance as may be thought requiſite for the demoliſhing of Fort Dunmore and Fort Fincaſtle, if reſiſtance ſhould be made by the rebels in poſſeſſion of thoſe garriſons.

"*Fifthly*, That your Excellency will empower me to make ſuch reaſonable preſents to the Indian Chiefs, and others, as may urge them to act with vigor in the execution of my orders.

"*Sixthly*, That your Excellency will ſend to Lord Dunmore ſuch arms as may be ſpared, in order to equip ſuch perſons as may be willing to ſerve his Majeſty at our junction, in the vicinity of Alexandria, &c. &c. If your Excellency judges it expedient for the good of the ſervice, to furniſh me with the authority and other requiſites I have mentioned, I ſhall embrace the earlieſt opportunity of ſetting off for Canada, and ſhall immediately deſpatch Lord Dunmore's armed ſchooner, which now awaits my commands, with an account of what your Excellency has done, and that I ſhall be ready, if practicable, to join his Lordſhip by the twentieth of April, at Alexandria, where the troops under my command may fortify themſelves under cover of the men of war on that ſtation.

"If, on the contrary, your Excellency ſhould not approve of what I propoſe, you will be good enough to immediately honour me with your diſpatches to the Earl of Dunmore, that I may return as early as poſſible."

"*Portſmouth, Auguſt* 9, 1775.

"I HAVE ſafely arrived here, and am happy to the greateſt degree in having ſo fortunately eſcaped the narrow inſpection of my enemies, the enemies to their country, to good order and government. I ſhould eſteem myſelf defective in point of friendſhip towards you, ſhould I neglect to caution you to avoid an over zealous exertion of what is now ſo ridiculouſly called patriotic ſpirit; but, on the contrary to deport yourſelf with that moderation for which you have been always remarkable, and which muſt, in this inſtance, tend to your honor and advantage. You may be aſſured from me, Sir, that nothing but the greateſt unanimity now prevails at home, and that the innovating ſpirit amongſt us here is looked upon as ungenerous and undutiful; and that the utmoſt exertions of the powers of government, if neceſſary, will be uſed to convince the infatuated people of their folly. I could, I aſſure you, Sir, give you ſuch convincing proofs of what I aſſert, and from which every reaſonable perſon may conclude the effects, that nothing but madneſs could operate upon a man ſo far as to overlook his duty to the preſent conſtitution, and to form unwarrantable aſſociations with enthuſiaſts, whoſe ill-timed folly muſt draw upon them inevitable deſtruction. His Lordſhip deſires you to preſent his hand to Captain White Eyes, and to aſſure him that he is very ſorry that he had not the pleaſure of ſeeing him at the treaty, or that the ſituation of affairs prevented him from coming down.

"Believe me, dear Sir, that I have no motive in writing my ſentiments thus to you, farther than to endeavour to ſteer you clear of the misfortunes which, I am confident, muſt involve but unhappily too many. I have ſent you an addreſs from the people of Great-Britain to the people of America, and I deſire you to conſider it attentively, which will, I flatter myſelf, convince you of the idleneſs of many declamations, and of the abſurdity of an intended ſlavery. Give my love to George, and tell him that he ſhall hear from me, and I hope to his advantage. Interpret the incloſed ſpeech to Captain White Eyes from his Lordſhip. Be prevailed upon to ſhun the popular error and judge for yourſelf; act as a good ſubject, and expect the rewards due to your ſervices.

"I am, dear Sir,

"Your ſincere friend and ſervant,

To "JOHN CONNELLY.

Mr. John Gibſon, near Fort Dunmore.

"*Brother Captain White Eyes*,

"I am glad to hear your good ſpeeches ſent me by Major Connelly, and you may be aſſured I ſhall put the one end of the belt, which you have ſent me, into the hands of our great King, who will be glad to hear from his brothers the Delawares, and will take a ſtrong hold of it. You may reſt ſatisfied, that our fooliſh young men ſhall never be permitted to have your lands, but on the contrary, the great King will protect you, and preſerve you in the poſſeſſion of them. Our young people in the country have been very fooliſh, and done many imprudent things, for which they ſoon muſt be ſorry, and of which I make no doubt they have acquainted you; but I muſt deſire you not to liſten to them, as they would be willing that you ſhould act equally fooliſh with themſelves. But rather let what you hear paſs in at one ear and out at the other, ſo that it may make no impreſſion on your heart until you hear from me fully, which ſhall be ſo ſoon as I can give him farther information, who am your friend and brother.

"Captain White Eyes will pleaſe to acquaint the Corn Stalk with theſe my ſentiments alſo, as well the Chiefs of the Mingoes, and the other Six Nations. Your ſincere friend and elder bother,

"*DUNMORE.*"

A true Copy from the Minutes,
UPTON SHEREDINE, *Clerk, pro. tem.*
Publiſhed by Order of Congreſs,
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Extract of a Letter from General Schuyler, dated Albany, December 14, 1775.

"THE Indians delivered us a ſpeech on the 12th, in which they related the ſubſtance of all the conferences Colonel Johnſon had with them the laſt ſummer, concluding with that at Montreal, where he delivered to each of the Canadian Tribes a War Belt and the Hatchet, who accepted it: After which they were invited to FEAST ON A BOSTONIAN AND DRINK HIS BLOOD. An Ox being roaſted for the purpoſe and a pipe of wine given to drink, the War Song was ſung.—One of the Chiefs of the Six Nations, that attended at that conference, accepted a very large black War Belt with a Hatchet depictured in it; but would neither eat, nor drink, nor ſing the War Song. This famous Belt they have delivered up, and we have now a full proof that the Miniſterial ſervants have attempted to engage the Savages againſt us."

Publiſhed by order of Congreſs,
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

The following Letters were brought by an Expreſs which arrived here yeſterday from Virginia.

Extract of a Letter from Northampton County, in Virginia, dated December 17, 1775.

"In my laſt it gave me much concern to communicate ſuch unwelcome tidings as the defection of Norfolk and Princeſs Anne Counties, and Lord Dunmore's proclamation reſpecting the ſlaves—it is now with the utmoſt pleaſure I can aſſure you the ſcene is totally reverſed—owing (under the bleſſing of Providence) to the courage and good conduct of our countrymen, of which the Committee have received certain information, and think it matter of ſufficient moment to be tranſmitted by expreſs, as the conveyance is much quicker from this to Philadelphia than the uſual tract through the weſtern ſhore of Virginia.

"Colonel Woodford, with the troops under his command, had been detained ſome time at the Great Bridge, the only paſs by which he could march to Norfolk, and it was ſuppoſed waited for ſome artillery to batter a fort which Lord Dunmore had erected there—Part of the Provincial army had intrenched within gun ſhot of the fort, to prevent the enemy from ſtrengthening their works, which it ſeems were not cannon proof, and Lord Dunmore being informed by a deſerter (who it is ſuppoſed was thrown in his way on purpoſe) that the detachment near the fort conſiſted only of about three hundred men, badly provided with ammunition, ſent all his Regulars in the night between the 8th and 9th inſtant to the fort, with orders to ſtorm the Provincial entrenchments in the morning by day break; the Regulars accordingly began a moſt furious attack upon the only part of the breaſt work which was acceſſible, but the works were ſo conſtructed, that when they attacked this point, they were flanked by part of the Provincial lines—the cauſeway over which they were obliged to march admitted only a few men abreaſt, and thoſe were cut off as faſt as they approached—in a few minutes they were obliged to ſound a retreat, having loſt ſixty-two men killed and taken: The priſoners were all wounded, and only ten of them are now alive; amongſt them is a Captain Bottour. Captain Fordyce, who headed the Grenadiers, and a young Captain Leſlie, are among the ſlain. The Provincials did not loſe a man.

"After the action Col. Woodford ſent a flag to the fort, propoſing that all firing ſhould ceaſe for that day 'til the dead were buried; and being deſirous to inter Capt. Fordyce (who was a brave officer and an old acquaintance) with military honours, the propoſal was cloſed with. In the night the enemy evacuated the fort.

"It ſeems Capt. Leſlie, who commands the Regulars, did abſolutely refuſe to act any more on ſhore 'till he could be better ſupported, as he had already ſacrificed many of his men in ſo deſperate a ſervice. This being the caſe, the Norfolk volunteers and his Lordſhip's black battalions refuſed to act without the aſſiſtance of the Regulars, the conſequence of which has been that his Lordſhip precipitately carried off his cannon, abandoned the entrenchments at Norfolk, and has taken ſhelter on board the ſhips. The Provincials, we are told, entered the town on Thurſday, without injuring the property of any perſon; moſt of the inhabitants had left it before their approach. His Lordſhip's ſquadron, we hear, is now at Sewall's Point, about ten miles below Norfolk: It is ſaid they have plenty of beef and pork, but are badly provided with bread.—The blacks were found rather an incumbrance than a ſervice to his Lordſhip, deſtroying one another more than the enemy. Moſt of thoſe wretched people are now left to ſhift for themſelves."

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in Accomack, (Virginia) to his Friend in Philadelphia, dated December 18.

"Our troops under Colonel Woodford entered Norfolk laſt Thurſday, without the leaſt oppoſition. Dunmore has drawn his fleet of ſhips from before the town, and fallen down the river ten miles. Col. Woodford has loſt not a man in this expedition, notwithſtanding the Governor's troops attempted to force his lines at the Great Bridge. Every man of ſixty Grenadiers were either killed, wounded, or taken priſoners; indeed all thoſe taken priſoners were wounded, and but ten remained alive when the account came away—Captain Fordyce and Captain Leſlie are among the ſlain."

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Tueſday, the 9th day of January, 1776, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, ſituate about one mile from John Porter's Inn, in the townſhip of Whitpain, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and tract or piece of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Whitpain aforeſaid, containing 142 acres and 74 perches, bounded by lands of George Caſtner and others; late the eſtate of Robert Porter, deceaſed; ſeized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

WHALE OIL,
In TIERCES and BARRELS,
To be SOLD for CASH only, by
CHARLES EDDY,
In Second ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets, Philadelphia.

TO BE SOLD,
On the loweſt terms for CASH, by
JONATHAN ZANE,
In Second-ſtreet, near the Market-houſe,

A LARGE aſſortment of Ironmongery, Saddlery, and Braſs Ware, among which are, mill, croſs-cut, wood-cutters, hand, pannell, tennant, ſaſh, dovetail, compaſs, key-hole and frett ſaws; fire ſhovels and tongs, with and without braſs heads; end irons; chimney corner hooks; hand bellows; a general aſſorment of iron caſtings; braſs kettles and warming pans, &c.

Alſo, a freſh ſupply of copperaſs, allum and ground red wood, to be had at the above place, and of JOEL ZANE, in Second-ſtreet, near Race-ſtreet, and JOHN FERRISS, in Wilmington, near the Upper Market.

PRINTING
In ENGLISH, GERMAN, and other Languages.

THE Subſcribers being provided with a general aſſortment of new and elegant TYPES, and other Printing Materials, have opened an OFFICE at the corner of Coats's-alley, in Second-ſtreet, above Race-ſtreet, oppoſite the ſign of the Buck; where they intend carrying on the PRINTING BUSINESS in all its different branches, with care, fidelity, and expedition: And as they are determined to uſe their utmoſt endeavours to give ſatisfaction to thoſe who may be pleaſed to employ them, they humbly requeſt the favour and encouragement of the Public in general, and their friends and acquaintance in particular.

MELCHIOR STYNER, and
CHARLES CIST.

Philadelphia, December 18, 1775.

Juſt Publiſhed and to be ſold by
JOSEPH CRUKSHANK,
PRINTER and BOOKSELLER, in Market-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets,

POOR WILL'S
POCKET ALMANACK,
For the YEAR of our LORD 1776.

CONTAINING, beſides the uſual aſtronomical calculations, times of holding courts in Pennſylvania, New-Jerſey, New-York, Maryland, and Virginia; fairs, Quakers yearly meetings, rates of porterage and cartage in Philadelphia; Governor, Council and Repreſentatives in Aſſembly of Pennſylvania, and lower counties on Delaware; Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council of the city of Philadelphia; Managers of the hoſpital, Committee of Safety, Directors of the contributionſhip for inſurance of houſes from fire, Street Commiſſioners, Directors, &c. of the library, Wardens of the port of Philadelphia, County Commiſſioners and Aſſeſſors, City Wardens; Governor, Council, and Aſſembly of New-Jerſey; officers of the Cuſtoms, Courts of Admiralty in Philadelphia, Juſtices of Peace, Prothonotaries and Sheriffs of the ſeveral counties in Pennſylvania, Judges of the ſupreme courts, &c. Tables of intereſt, coins, tide, table ſhewing the value of any number of dollars from one to ten thouſand, roads, &c. &c.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

WAS broke open, on the night of the firſt inſtant (December) the houſe of the ſubſcriber, at the Falls of Schuylkill, and the following Goods taken from thence, viz. P

1 diaper table-cloth, marked I T.
8 ſingle blue and white China bowls of different figures.
1 double ditto.
1 large glaſs bottle.
Sundry wine glaſſes.
Some caſh, the ſum unknown.
14 knives and forks.
1 pair of old faſhioned ſilver knee-buckles, one with a ſilver anchor, tongue and wire, marked BK on the anchor; the other without either tongue or anchor.

Whoever apprehends the thief or thieves ſo that they may be proſecuted unto conviction, ſhall receive for the goods TWENTY SHILLINGS, and for the thief the above Reward, paid by

† JOHN PALMER.

TO BE SOLD BY
JOHN DUNLAP,
In Market ſtreet, PHILADELPHIA,
THE CHILDRENS BIBLE:
OR, AN
Hiſtory of the Holy Scriptures.

IN which, the ſeveral paſſages of the Old and New Teſtament are laid down in a method never before attempted; being reduced to the tender capacities of the little readers, by a lively and ſtriking abſtract, ſo as, under GOD, to make thoſe excellent books take ſuch a firm hold of their young minds and memories, and leave ſuch impreſſions there, both of moral and religious virtue, as no accidents of their future lives will ever be able to blot out.

To which is added, The Principles of the Chriſtian Religion, adapted to the minds of children: With a ſmall Manual of Devotions fitted for their uſe.

By a DIVINE of the Church of ENGLAND.
Adorned with Cuts.

Burlington, December 22, 1775.

DESERTED from the Second Battalion of the Continental Army, raiſed in New-Jerſey, commanded by Col. William Maxwell, and Capt. William Falkner's company, now lying in Burlington Barrack's,—Chriſtopher Howard, Zedekiah Martin, Henry Mires, Iſaac Butterworth, Samuel Ward, John Turner, William Watſon, Eliſha Stout, Thomas Holland, and William Biggins. This is to deſire them, and all others who have abſented themſelves from the three companies now lying in ſaid Barracks, to repair to ſaid place on or before the tenth day of January, and they may depend upon forgiveneſs for this firſt offence, but on failure may depend upon the puniſhment inflicted by a Court Martial, according to the nature of the offence.

WILLIAM MAXWELL, Colonel.

N.B. All friends to American Liberty are requeſted to be aiding and aſſiſting in taking the above-mentioned men, if ſeen after the aforeſaid tenth day of January.

WANTED TO PURCHASE,
For Ready Caſh,

A SERVANT MAN that is a Maltſter by trade, and has been bred to the buſineſs either in England or America; one that can be recommended for ſobriety and induſtry. Apply to Mr. THOMAS TISDALL, in Market-ſtreet, above Sixth-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

December 22, 1775.

TWELVE DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS STOLEN laſt night, out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, in Frankford, a bright ſorrel MARE, about fourteen and a half hands high, lately ſhod all round, new ſhoes before, paces and trots well, one of her hind feet white, ſome white in her face, docked ſhort, with a ſwitch tail. Any perſon apprehending ſaid mare and the thief, ſhall have the above Reward, or EIGHT DOLLARS for the mare, and reaſonable charges, paid by

† JOHN ROBERTS.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold by
FRANCIS BAILEY, PRINTER,
In King-ſtreet, near the Market, LANCASTER,
The LANCASTER ALMANACK,
For the YEAR 1776.

CONTAINING the motions of the ſun and moon; the true places and aſpects of the planets, the riſing and ſetting of the ſun; the riſing, ſetting, and ſouthing of the moon; the lunations, conjunctions, eclipſes, riſing, ſetting and ſouthing of the planets; length of days; judgment of the weather; feſtivals and other remarkable days; high-water at Philadelphia; tables of intereſt at 6 and 7 per cent. a table of the value and weight of coins; Quakers yearly meetings; fairs, courts, roads, &c. &c. &c. Alſo, a number of uſeful and inſtructive eſſays, ſelected from good authors, viz. A new method of making hay, which ſaves one third of the time and labour uſually employed, and by which that valuable vegetable is better made than by the cuſtomary practice. Of the Weſt-Indies: illuſtrated with a neat and accurate map of thoſe iſlands. Anecdote of the great Doctor Deſaguliers. The character and prayer of Prince Eugene. Excellent remedies for ſeveral diſorders incident to the human body, viz. for the dry belly-ach, nervous cholic, inflammatory fevers, whooping cough, ſcald head, waſting away of children, worms, &c. Cures for ſundry diſeaſes in horſes, viz. for a horſe pricked in the ſhoeing, for a horſe or cow that maketh red water, for foulneſs in the yard, for the ſwift cut, or hewing on the legs, for galling between the legs, for the wind cholic, &c. POETRY. A moral reflection on the laſt day of the laſt year. The paſſing bell. An ode written in ſickneſs. An epigram. The robber robbed. The atheiſt and acorn. The kite, or pride muſt have a fall. Liberty tree, a new ſong, &c. &c. &c.

At the ſame place may be had a general aſſortment of blanks; where all manner of printing work in the Engliſh and German languages, is carefully and expeditiouſly performed.

*** Thoſe Gentlemen who have taken in ſubſcriptions for SCHEMA SACRUM, &c. are requeſted to ſend them to the Printer aforeſaid, as the work is now in the preſs, and will be publiſhed with all poſſible expedition.

German Calenders, for the year 1776, may be had of ſaid Printer. †

Cheſter-Town, Maryland, October 26th, 1775.

WAS committed to the goal of Kent County, in the province of Maryland, on the third inſt. three whitemen, who ſay they belong to Mr. JAMES KELSEY, at Patapſco ferry, in Anne Arundle County, Province of Maryland. One of them calls his name TIMOTHY DONOLAND, and ſays he is from Ireland, about nineteen years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, ſlender made. One other calls his name PATRICK HURLEY, and ſays he is from Ireland, about thirty years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high. The other calls his name SAMUEL STILL, and ſays he is from England, upwards of thirty years of age, about five feet eight or nine inches high. They ſay they came off in a yawl, in which they croſſed Cheſſapeake Bay, and landed near Worten Point, in the County where they are now confined.

Was alſo committed to the goal of the ſame county, on the 31ſt day of Auguſt laſt, a negro man, who calls his name WILL, and ſays he belongs to Mr. John Veale, of Cheſter County, Province of Pennſylvania: He is a well ſet fellow, little more than twenty years of age, five feet ſix or ſeven inches high; his cloathing was an oznaburgs ſhirt and trowſers and a new felt hat.——The maſter or maſters of the above mentioned ſervants and ſlave, are deſired to pay their fees and take them away.

§ EZEKIEL FORMAN, Sheriff.

By the [illegible] Capt. PRICE, arrived [illegible] We are called upon to [illegible]

CHARLESTOWN, *(S. Carolina) Nov.* 17.

In conſequence of a reſolution to obſtruct the approach of ſhips of war to town through Hog Iſland Creek, the provincial armed ſchooner Defence, of 12 guns and 70 men, commanded by Capt. Simon Tufts, went there on Saturday with four ſchooner hulks, which were to be ſunk in ſuch manner as to effect the above mentioned purpoſe. Accordingly, on that evening, Capt. Tufts ſunk three of them, notwithſtanding ſeveral ſhots were fired at him from the Tamar ſloop of war, lying in Rebellion Road, which Capt. Tufts anſwered with two ſhots. The fourth hulk not having come up early enough in the tide, he was obliged to remain in the creek till morning. The Tamar and Cherokee men of war had warped much nearer the ſchooner in the night time, and about four o'clock began a very cannonade, which was continued with little intermiſſion till near ſeven: however, the hulk was carried to its ſtation, ſcuttled, and there left ſinking. Capt. Tufts having thus effected his purpoſe, retreated. Two boats from the men of war went to the laſt hulk, ſet it on fire, and towed it from the place where it had been left; upon which two guns were ineffectually fired at them from the ſchooner. Upwards of 100 ſhot were fired at the Defence by the men of war, only three of which ſtruck her, one under her counter, one in her ſide, and the third in her ſhrouds, but not a man on board was in the leaſt hurt. The Charleſtown militia, on the drums beating to arms, turned out, and continued under arms ſeveral hours.

Since the above, moſt people have been employed in removing their families and effects out of town.

We hear that the Provincial Congreſs have reſolved immediately to raiſe a regiment of artillery, to conſiſt of three companies of 100 men each, including non commiſſioned officers and gunners; and that the following gentlemen have been elected officers, viz. Owen Roberts, Eſq; Lieutenant Colonel Commandant; Hon. Barnard Elliott, Major; Bernard Beekman, Charles Drayton, and Sims White, Eſquires, Captains; Paul Townſend, Eſq; Paymaſter, and Dr. John Budd, Surgeon.

WILLIAMSBURG, *Dec.* 6.

Extract of a letter from South Carolina to a Gentleman of eminence in Suſſex.

"Having an opportunity to Virginia, I embrace it with pleaſure to inform you what confuſions we have in this province. The *upper part* are againſt the *lower part*. The former call themſelves king's men, and as ſuch will not ſubmit to the reſolves of the provincial congreſs; they are even raiſing a party to put a ſtop to their proceedings. Many of our lives are threatened by them. One Colonel Fletchall, and Col. Shirkland, are at the head of this party; they have the vanity to think that they can influence the minds of the people in general, and by that means ſubdue the reſt, then proceed to North Carolina and Virginia, and ſo on till they meet Gen. Gage, then to compel the Americans to ſwallow thoſe unreaſonable acts which Lord North and his party have made, and after all is accompliſhed they expect that the King will make one of them Generaliſſimo over all the continent. A few days paſt, a number of the ſons of liberty went and took a certain Mr. Brown, the principal man they had that could ſay any thing worth hearing, and gave him a *genteel* ſuit of tar and feathers, which ſo exaſperated his *clan*, that they raiſed a company, which was coming down to take every perſon that had a hand in it; but the report of a few great guns, which we had luckily procured, put an entire ſtop to them with reſpect to that manœuvre. My dear friend, only obſerve the vanity, pride and ambition of thoſe men: Let us be aware of their abominable principles, and pity thoſe who are led by them." This letter goes on farther, and relates a great deal about the negroes in South Carolina; but we think it prudent to ſuppreſs the account. It may be neceſſary, however, to mention to our readers, that we have entirely overcome that body, in the aforeſaid quarter, and reduced them to their former ſubmiſſion.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in Suſſex to the Printer, dated November 29.

"This morning one of the Delegates for Georgia paſſed by my houſe, on his way home from the Continental Congreſs, with orders from that reſpectable body to raiſe 1000 men to reinforce the South Carolina forces immediately."

Dunmore and the reſt of his ſavages, we underſtand, have murdered two of our men at Norfolk, after firing four or five days ſucceſſively. In return, we hear, our brave young fellows have killed upwards of twenty of his gang, beſides taking many priſoners.

Col. Howe, of North Carolina, a few days ago wrote to our Committee of Safety, informing them that he ſhould ſet off from that place immediately, in order to join our troops at Norfolk. It is imagined he arrived there this day.

A correſpondent ſays: "It is aſtoniſhing to obſerve the activity and ſpirit of our ſoldiers at Norfolk. The officers can hardly reſtrain them from going even into the intrenchments of Dunmore."

A veſſel is juſt arrived from England, which has brought a number of miniſterial letters, which we have taken into our poſſeſſion. One Ingram writes to his correſpondent here, wherein he mentions that he would be exceedingly glad if his friend would procure him a valuable plantation in Virginia, as he learns that all the lands here are to be confiſcated on account of the rebellious ſpirit which at preſent prevails in America.

Dec. 9. It is an undoubted fact that Lord Dunmore, in his expedition againſt the Indians, purchaſed upwards of ten thouſand weight of gunpowder, above three pounds for each man in his army, and it is no leſs certain that the quantity diſtributed to each perſon did not exceed a gill. Matter for curious ſpeculation.

Part of a letter from Colonel Scott *to Captain* Southall, *of this city, dated* December 4.

Great Bridge, near Norfolk, Dec. 4, 1775.

DEAR SIR,

"Since I wrote you, which was about two days ago, we have been well informed that we killed 16 negroes, and 5 white men, the firſt day we got to this place. The next day Lieutenant Tibbs, who had the command of the boat guard, about 5 miles from this place, was attacked by a party of the King's troops, tories, and ſeveral negroes. All our people gave way, except Mr. Tibbs, and 4 men, who kept up the fire, and maintained their poſt until I reinforced them with Captain Nicholas, and 50 men, who paſſed through a very heavy fire on their way; but before the reinforcement got to the place, Mr. Tibbs had beat off the enemy, and killed 7 men, among whom was the officer of the army, whoſe name I have forgot. We ſtill keep up a pretty conſtant fire between us from light to light. We have only loſt 2 men, and there is one perſon ſhot through the arm. I expect to give you an account of ſomething farther to-morrow.

"Laſt night was the firſt of my pulling off my clothes for 12 nights paſt. We are ſurrounded with enemies; I do verily believe that nine tenths of the people are tories, who are the pooreſt, miſerable wretches, I ever beheld. Believe me, I do think there is as much proviſion within 10 miles round as would ſerve us one day.

"The Carolina forces are joining us; one company came in yeſterday; we expect 8 or 900 men to-morrow or next day, with ſeveral pieces of cannon from 1 to 6 pounders, with plenty of ammunition, and warlike ſtores. I am very ſorry that I have it not in my power to write to you oftener, but I aſſure you it is not in my fault. You may be aſſured, my good friend, I never was ſo fatigued with duty in my whole life. I make not the leaſt doubt, if we do not get into ſome kind of winter quarters ſoon, that it will coſt me my life, which I ſet but little value on, in compariſon. A gun is juſt fired; I muſt ſtop. Pray ſhew this to my friends, that it may ſerve me inſtead of writing ſeveral letters.

I am, dear Sir, your's, &c."

"N. B. Since I finiſhed my letter, we ſaw a large pile of buildings at the far end of the town, all in flames, between which and the fort we had 4 centinels, who could give no account how it happened. As I mentioned above, the fire was diſcovered when the gun went off. By the time the men paraded, a volley of ſmall arms fired from the fort, mixed ſometimes with cannon. About 11 o'clock at night it ceaſed for about half an hour, when, to our great ſurprize, we ſaw ſeral other houſes a fire, which are juſt now conſumed. It is now one o'clock."

Another letter from Colonel Scott *to Captain* Southall, *dated* December 5.

Great Bridge, December 5, 1775.

"Since my laſt, we have ſent a party of 100 men, under the command of Colonel Stevens, of the minute battalion, over the river, who fell in laſt night, about 12 o'clock, with a guard of about 30 men, chiefly negroes. They got up to the centinels undiſcovered; the centinel challenged, and was not anſwered, upon which he fired. Our people, being too eager, began the fire immediately, without orders, and kept it up very hot for near 15 minutes. We killed one, burnt another in the houſe, and took two priſoners (all blacks) with 4 exceeding fine muſquets, and defeated the guard. There is hardly an hour in the day but we exchange a few ſhot. I am, as uſual, in haſte, &c.

An expreſs arrived laſt Thurſday night, who informs, that we have taken a little fort belonging to Dunmore, with forty ſtand of arms.

Extract of a letter from an eminent Houſe in London, *to a Gentleman in this city, dated September* 5, 1775.

"We are made exceedingly unhappy by the accounts of Parliament relative to the colonies, and for the dreadful conſequences that muſt enſue; God only knows where it will end. The Governor's conduct has been moſt ſhameful; we are told it is highly diſapproved, even by his friends on this ſide the water. We ſincerely join you in wiſhing that the Almighty may diſpoſe the contending parties to bring about a happy and honourable reconciliation."

By John Walker, Eſquire (a commiſſioner appointed by the Honourable the Congreſs for ſuperintending Indian affairs in the ſouthern diſtrict) who is juſt returned from that quarter, we learn, that thoſe Indians are perfectly peaceable; and that, if properly attended to, there is very little danger but they will continue ſo.

Albemarle, November 27, 1775.

Reſolved, That this Committee are effected with the deepeſt anxiety on account of the diſtreſſed ſituation to which many of the poor inhabitants in the lower parts of this country are, or may be reduced, by being driven from their habitations, and do therefore earneſtly recommend to all the good people of this county to furniſh all ſuch as may be in need thereof, with ſuch lands, houſes, and other accommodations, as may be in their power to ſpare; and each member of this Committee doth, for himſelf, reſolve to enter cordially into this humane deſign.

Ordered, That the above reſolution be publiſhed in the Virginia Gazette.

JOHN WALKER, Chairman.

An honeſt negro (Cæſar, the famous barber of York) being aſked what he thought of Lord Dunmore's ſetting negroes free, ſaid, that he did not know any one fooliſh enough to believe him, for if he intended to do ſo, he ought firſt to ſet his own free.

On the firſt inſtant, the convention, purſuant to an order of the laſt, met at Richmond, when they thought proper to adjourn to this place, in the college.

December 11.

Intelligence juſt received from the army at the Great Bridge, near Norfolk.

Saturday morning the 9th inſt. about 3 o'clock, the miniſterial garriſon at the bridge was reinforced with about 200 of the 14th regiment, under the command of Capt. Leſlie, and at break of day about 500 paſſed the bridge to force our breaſt-work, but were repulſed with the loſs of Capt. Fordyce and 12 privates ſlain, and Lieut. Bettit and ſeventeen privates taken, all wounded. The reſt retreated, under cover of their cannon from the fort; and were allowed to return and collect their dead and wounded, ſuppoſed, in the whole, to be about 50. During the whole action (thanks be to God) we did not loſe a ſingle man, and only one was wounded ſlightly in the hand.

ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND.

In PROVINCIAL CONVENTION, *December* 11, 1775.

Reſolved, That the Parliamentary Poſt be not permitted or ſuffered to travel in or paſs through this province with any mail, packages or letters; and the ſeveral Committees of Obſervation are requeſted and directed to ſee this reſolution ſtrictly obſerved and executed.

Signed by Order,

G. DUVALL, Clerk.

WATERTOWN, *December* 11.

We have juſt received certain intelligence, that on Saturday laſt Capt. Manly, of the Lee privateer, took and carried into Beverly a large ſhip of 300 tons burthen (mounted with two double fortified 6 pounders, and ſix blunderbuſſes, with 18 men before the maſt) bound from London for the miniſterial army at Boſton, laden with coals, and proviſions conſiſting chiefly of porter, cheeſe, and 40 live hogs, 30 more have died on the paſſage. Although fuel and the above articles are no rarity to the army of the United Colonies, yet ſo far as they are diſtreſſing to their enemies, ſo far it muſt be acknowledged they are an advantage to us.—The above ſhip had 7 weeks paſſage, and brought papers to the 16th of October, which, together with the letters, we are informed, the Captain hove overboard after he was taken.

The ſame day Capt. Manly alſo took and carried in there, a brig of about 150 tons burthen, from Antigua for Boſton, (conſigned to one Brimer, for the uſe of the Miniſterial navy) laden with about 130 puncheons of rum, beſides 100 caſes of gin, ſome cocoa, and a caſk of oranges, to pleaſe the delicate appetite of my Lord HOW! Which however may poſſibly be more acceptable to our army than any other proviſion, ſaving a further meſs or two for the CONGRESS, which has not a very craving appetite.

Laſt Saturday ſe'ennight a ſhip from Scotland, bound to Boſton, laden with about 350 chaldron of coal, and a quantity of bale goods, taken by Capt. Manly, was carried into Salem. She is about 200 tons burthen, and is almoſt a new ſhip.

NEWPORT, *December* 11.

About one o'clock yeſterday morning, the bomb brig, a ſchooner, and 2 or 3 armed ſloops, left this harbour, went to Conanicut, and landed upwards of 200 marines, ſailors and negroes at the Eaſt-ferry, marched in three diviſions immediately over to the Weſt-ferry, and ſet the ſeveral houſes on fire which were near the ferry place, then retreated back, ſetting fire to almoſt every houſe on each ſide the road, from the Weſt to the Eaſt-ferry, and ſeveral houſes and barns ſome diſtance on the N. and S. ſide of the road; driving out the women and children, ſwearing they ſhould be burnt in the houſe if they did not inſtantly turn out. Widow Hull loſt one houſe, Joſeph Clarke, Eſq; two houſes and one barn, Thomas Fowler one houſe, barn and crib full of corn, Benjamin Ellery, two houſes, ſtore and barn, Benjamin Remington two houſes, John Gardner, Eſq; one houſe and tan-yard, Thomas Hutchinſon one houſe, Widow Franklin two, Abel Franklin one, Benedict Robinſon one. All the above houſes were plundered of beds, wearing apparel, and ſuch houſhold furniture as could be conveniently carried off, the reſt were conſumed. Some women, we are told, were ſtripped of ſome of their beſt clothes they had on. 'Tis ſaid Capt. Wallace commanded on this HUMANE expedition. A company of minute men had left Conanicut the afternoon before, ſo that there were but 40 or 50 ſoldiers on the iſland, moſt of whom had been inliſted but a few days, and arrived there but the evening before, in miſerable condition for ſuch a ſudden attack; but notwithſtanding, 'tis ſaid, there is certainly one officer of marines killed and 7 or 8 badly wounded. There was not one Provincial either killed or wounded, except Mr. John Martin, who was ſhot in his belly ſtanding unarmed in his own door. The above veſſels brought off about 30 head of oxen and cows, a few ſheep and hogs, moſt of which they killed before they took them on board. They left Conanicut yeſterday, and came to this harbour again about noon.

The above houſes were not all occupied by the owners, but each had at leaſt one family in it, and ſome had two. We expect to give more particulars of this matter next week.

NEW-YORK, *December* 18.

Extract of a Letter from Cambridge, dated Dec. 11.

"Two more veſſels taken; one with coals and 50 buts of porter, his Majeſty's preſent to the ſoldiers; the other with rum, fruit, &c. a preſent from the Tories to General Gage. The hurricane at Newfoundland, was on the laſt day of exportation from the Continent: The loſs as great as the papers have repreſented it."

By late accounts from North-Carolina, we learn, that Governor Martin was on board a ſhip of war at Cape Fear, and had not the leaſt proſpect of being able to join Lord Dunmore with any forces; on the contrary, troops were raiſing in North-Carolina, in order to be ſent to Virginia to act againſt his Lordſhip.

Died on the 9th inſt. the Hon. Mr. Juſtice Livingſton, at Claremont, in the manor of Livingſton. The event was ſo ſudden, that he retired from company to his bed, and in a few minutes after, expired by an apoplectic fit.

The colony has loſt one of its moſt diſtinguiſhed inhabitants, not only on the ſcore of his elevated ſtation, vaſt opulence, and extenſive family connections, but his eminent abilities and virtues.

He was in the 58th year of his age, and has left a numerous family. His eldeſt ſon is a member of the preſent Continental Congreſs; General Montgomery's Lady is his eldeſt daughter, his ſecond ſon is now ſerving in the rank of Major in Canada.

The people of this province want no information concerning the deceaſed, and the remote enquirer is not to expect a delineation of his important character in the crowded compaſs of a gazette.

PHILADELPHIA, *December* 20.

IN CONGRESS, *December* 15, 1775.

Reſolved, That the Committee of Safety of the Colony of Pennſylvania be requeſted to recommend proper perſons for Field Officers of the four battalions to be raiſed in the ſaid Colony.

Reſolved, That the ſaid Committee appoint proper perſons for Officers in the ſaid battalions, under the rank of Major.

Extract from the Minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, *Secretary.*

IN COMMITTEE OF SAFETY,

December 19, 1775.

Agreed, That the ſecond day of January be fixed for the purpoſe of making the above recommendations and appointments, and that the ſeveral Members of this Committee be deſired to attend at that time at the Committee Chamber in Philadelphia.

Extract from the Minutes,

WILLIAM GOVETT, *Secretary.*

Capt. Price, from Briſtol, in the beginning of October ſpoke a brig, from Cork for the Grenades, the maſter of which informed him, that twelve ſail of tranſports had ſailed from Cork for Boſton ſome time in September; that two or three days after a veſſel was diſpatched with orders for them to go to Halifax, but ſhe returned without ſeeing them; and that five more tranſports afterwards ſailed from Cork for Halifax.

We are informed that a camp for 20,000 French troops is marked out at Hiſpaniola, and that 7000 of them are hourly expected.

By a letter from Col. Arnold, dated November 20, we learn, that he was at Point au Tremble, on the Quebec ſide of the river, that he had received advice that Col. M'Clean was preparing to ſally out, and that his men were in good ſpirits and wiſhing for it—That the officers of government in Quebec, had removed their effects on board the veſſels, and permitted none of them to ſail, from which it is concluded that they will make no great defence.

Extract of a letter from Dominica, Nov. 6.

By a gentleman from Martinico, I am told, that ſeveral thouſand French troops were already arrived and more coming to Martinico, Gaudaloupe, and the neighbouring iſlands.

Extract of a letter from St. Euſtatia, Dec. 1.

We have an undoubted account of the arrival of 2500 men at Martinico, and 1800 at Gaudaloupe, they are part of a reinforcement of 10,000 men, ordered out for thoſe iſlands; there is alſo 4000 ordered out for St. Domingo, part of which is arrived.

By a letter from New-York we learn, that the Phœnix man of war is moored off that place in the Eaſt-River, between the ferry near the Fly-market and that on Long-Iſland, ſuppoſed for the Winter, and that ſeveral veſſels lately arrived there from the Weſt-Indies, are in charge of the men of war.

Accounts have been received, which were credited in the Camp, of the arrival of a ſloop, ſuppoſed to be the Maccaroni of Connecticut and a French ſhip in company, to the eaſtward of Cambridge, with powder; the former ſaid to have 20 tons, and the latter 40 on board. A confirmation of which was impatiently expected when theſe advices came away.

Several gentlemen in this city and neighbourhood have ſucceeded in the method of making ſalt-petre in private families. Mr. Blair M'Clenaghan, from fifteen gallons of earth procured upwards of three pounds of ſalt-petre.

Extract of a letter from New-York, Dec. 16, 1775.

"*Captain Vandeput of the Aſia, has ſhewn his orders to ſome of the principal inhabitants here, which is, to ſeize all veſſels either going in or out, the proviſion veſſels and thoſe with ſalt to be ſent to Boſton; in conſequence of which he has already took a brig belonging to Mr. Beach, with a load of ſalt, from Liſbon or St. Ubes; and notwithſtanding ſhe leaks intolerably, and has already pumped out near one quarter of her ſalt, yet ſhe is going to Boſton.*"

By letters from Gen. Schuyler we learn, that Col. Eaſton had taken the veſſels bound from Montreal for Quebec, under the command of Carlton or Preſcot—That Carlton with four or five Canadians had landed from the fleet, and were making the beſt of their way to Quebec in the dreſs of peaſants—That the brig Gaſpee, together with 7 ſloops and ſchooners which were taken as above, had on board, which are alſo taken, Brigadier General Preſcott, Capt. William Dunbar, Major of Brigade, Capt. William Gamble, Quarter-Maſter-General—Captains, Anſtruther, Swan, Crawford and Harris; Lieutenant Cleveland——Enſigns, Gamble, Leſlie, M'Donald, Dr. Beaumont, and 150 privates, and moſt of them of the 26th regiment and the artillery. There was on board the veſſels, 2 cannon of 9 and 2 of 6 pounders; 36 cannon cartridges, and 45 half, 3 barrels of powder, 2380 muſket cartridges, 8 cheſts of arms, 200 pair of ſhoes, a quantity of intrenching tools, 760 barrels of flour, 20 of biſcuit, 675 barrels of beef, and 376 firkins of butter. We further learn, that Col. Allen and his party who were taken priſoners near Montreal are actually ſent to England in irons, by Major Preſcot; and that Gen. Montgomery, with a ſtrong detachment was to leave Montreal on the 25th of November, to reinforce Col. Arnold at Quebec.

By a gentleman from Virginia we learn, that Lord Dunmore, in the ſeveral ſkirmiſhes with the Virginians, had loſt 150 men killed and taken priſoners, which had ſo far weakened his Lordſhip, that he had fled on board his ſhips with ſome of the beſt of the negroes, after telling the other ſlaves (both black and white) in Norfolk, they muſt ſhift for themſelves, as he could afford them no further aſſiſtance. That while in Norfolk, he had taken care to levy contributions on his friends, and of one of whom he ſqueezed 800l. no doubt for his loyalty.

COMMITTEE of CITY and LIBERTIES.

December 12, 1775.

Reſolved,—That the price of *Oyl* be limited to 5l. per barrel, and that no perſon who may purchaſe any to retail again be allowed to advance above 5s per barrel when ſold on the wharf, and 7s 6d per barrel for what they ſtore; and that this Committee recommend it to the retailers in ſmall quantities to ſell it in proportion. R. S. JONES, Secretary.

*** The Committee of Cheſter County are deſired to meet at the ſign of the Turk's Head, in Goſhen, on Tueſday, the 26th inſtant, at Ten o'clock, A. M. on buſineſs of importance.

By order of the Committee,

ANTHONY WAYNE, Chairman.

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